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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,430—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1898.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	8th Oct.
† SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	15th "
M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	22nd "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	29th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th Nov.
† SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	12th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7358	E. H. Gordon	19th "
† CARTHAGE	5927	C. Gadd	26th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	3rd Dec.
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	17th "
† SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	24th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	5157	C. Gadd	31st "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY PORT NIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 24th September, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,212	1st Nov. 1898.
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,139	1st Dec. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,260	10th Oct. 1898.
TRIESTE	A. Mills	5,035	12th Nov. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

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AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs 1060	Rs. 625

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THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co, at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,766	21st Oct.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S. S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct. 3rd, 1898.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
R. RUBATTINO	M. Saporiti	5,000	13th Oct., 1898.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 395.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six months Rs. 900; nine months, Rs. 925; and twelve months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going *via* Venice and returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can break their journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay by either Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 8th October, 1898.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 20, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

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FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
LAOS	3,000	Flandin	25th Oct. 1898.
SYDNEY	4,232	Anbert	22nd Nov. 1898.
OCEANIEN	4,219	Schmitz	20th Dec. 1898.

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent in advance at the same place.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	29th Oct.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 11th Oct., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 8th October, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 4th November, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on or about 8th October, 1898.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about 8th October.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 8th October.

FOR KARACHI, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 22nd October.

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PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields, Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

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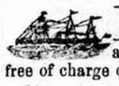

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A STEAMER for Singapore and Australia due to leave about 30th October.

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GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
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Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports South of ZANZIBAR upto DELAGOA BAY.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON	MADEIRA
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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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SPECIALITIES.

			Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	per box	14	0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia "	50	"	15	0
Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	12	8

MANILA CIGARS

"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY,

			Cash, Rs. a.
These can be recommended as good smokes :—			
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of 50 with rings		per box	11 0
Non Plus Ultra	do. 50 do.	"	9 0
Isabels	do. 50 do.	"	7 8
Exquisitas	do. 50 do.	"	7 0
Princessas (small size)	do. 50 do.	"	5 0
Little Devils	do. 50 do.	"	3 0
Club Londres	do. 100 do.	"	7 0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do. 100	"	6 0
Habano 1A (extra large size)	100	"	6 8
Habano 2A	do. 100	"	4 8
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A remedy which will still the most troublesome COUGH and give refreshing SLUMBER to those who use it.

Yet it is NON-POISONOUS, and containing nothing injurious, is suited alike

TO ADULTS AND CHILDREN.

It RELIEVES the Breathing
DISPERSES PHLEGM
AND REMOVES HUSKINESS AND SORENESS OF THE THROAT.

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ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B.41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guarantee—free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 9d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

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The Gent's Weldless "Kangaroo"	250 0	23 0	per month.
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The "Royal Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety	450 0	41 8	do.
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The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "H"	330 0	30 8	do.
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The Youths' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "M"	250 0	23 0	do.

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AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,

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THESE BRANDIES HAVE BEEN WELL MATURED, AND WILL BE FOUND VERY SUPERIOR.

Fine Cognac, Lablache et Cie	per doz. Pints	Rs. 15	24 0
Choice Cognac, Lapoire et Cie.	" "		30 0
Choice Old Cognac, " "	" "		36 0
Superior Old Cognac, " "	" "		43 8

BOMBAY AND POONA.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR

BAHADUR CIGARS.

LATEST PRESS OPINIONS.

Shanghai Daily Press.

3rd August 1898.

In these disturbed and disastrous times when "Habanas" are not, and "Manillas" are only to be had by the most extreme favour, a cigar to sooth our shattered nerves is more than ever a necessity. Messrs. ..... have rushed to the rescue and have sent us two samples of most excellent smokes prepared by Messrs. McDowell & Co., of Madras. They are in the form of cigars, "Bahadur" chop, and from having tried them we can honestly recommend them as the very best to be procured for the price.

L'Echo de Chine.

Shanghai, 3rd August 1898.

CIGARES INDIENS.

M..... nous ont envoye des echantillons d'excellents cigares indiens. Nos lecteurs entrouveront le prix dans nos colonnes d'annonces. Nous pouvons les leur recommander comme etant de premiere qualite et doues d'un excellent arome.

The China Gazette.

Shanghai, 2nd August 1898.

In view of the recent prohibitive rise in the price of Manila Cigars, the new stock of Indian "weeds" which Messrs. ....are now offering, come, like the famous brand of pens, "as a boon and a blessing," to the smoker of average means. They are "Bahadurs" from the famed factory of Messrs. McDowell & Co., Madras; they are extremely moderate in price and really excellent in quality. Altogether they are as enjoyable a brand of smokes as we have ever tasted.

Shanghai Mercury.

1st August 1898.

It is gratifying to state that the expected famine in cigars is now not to be feared, therefore smokers may rejoice. Messrs. ....have just received a shipment of the "Bahadur" cigars from the well-known sole manufacturers and proprietors, Messrs. McDowell & Co., Madras, of which we have received samples. We have tried them and find them excellent smokes. Therefore can recommend them to our readers.

The Wallasey Times.

INDIA VERSUS HAVANA.

We are informed on good authority that the Bock Murias, and other well known brands of Havana cigars will be at a much increased price next year, and the supply will be totally inadequate to meet the demand. We fancy people will now begin to see the true value of the Indian cigar. Such cigars as the well known "Bahadur" for a mild and delicate flavour, and the "Howdah" and "Dawson" cheroot for a strong smoke will hold their own against any Havana or other cigar at the price.

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TIVOLI THEATRE, BOMBAY.
AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.
KING'S SHROPSHIRE L. I.,
Will give a Dramatic and Musical Entertainment
TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, 7TH, AND MONDAY, 10TH OCTOBER, 1898.
Under the Patronage of Lt.-Col. COLLETTE and OFFICERS of the King's Shropshire L. I.
At 9-30 Sharp,
"CUT OFF WITH A SHILLING"
Comedietta in One Act by Theyre Smith.
AT 10-30,
A SHORT CONCERT
of Four Songs including an entirely Original Comic Duet and Dance.
THE PRIDE OF THE B. V. A.
By Messrs. Carpenter and Bettsworth
AT 11
THE DUCHESS OF BAYSWATER & CO.,
a One Act Farcical Comedy by A. M. Heathcote.
Detailed Programme in the Daily Papers, Later on.
Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY'S.
PLEASE NOTE.—As numerous complaints were received at the last performances about the Programme being too long, the Management beg to state that carriages may with confidence be ordered for 11-50.
ADMISSION: RS. 3, 2, & 1.
Soldiers & Sailors in Uniform, Half Price to 2nd & 3rd Seats.
Lieut. MARKHAM, K.S.L.I.,
Supt. Officer, A. D. C.
"VIVAT REGINA IMPERATRIX."

THE INDIAN ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY
PUBLIC MEETING.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held at the FRAMJI COWASJI INSTITUTE on SUNDAY, the 9th instant., at 3 P.M., to adopt a Memorial to Government protesting against the establishment of a Pasteur Institute in India. The Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE will preside.

M. R. MEHTA,
Hon. Secretary.

Bombay, 6th October.

FOR SALE.
FLOUR MILLING MACHINERY.

THE following MILLING MACHINES are of the make of Messrs. Thos. Robinson and Son, Ld., of Rochdale. They are in first-class working order and are being replaced with Machines by the same makers but of larger capacity:—

12 Sets of Double Horizontal Roller Mills 24in. by 9in. dia.
4 Centrifugal Dressing Machines 2 sheets by 36in. dia.
3 Horizontal Bran Dusting Machines.
2 Gravity Purifiers.
1 Horizontal Eureka Brush Machine,
1 Vertical Eureka Scouring Machine,
1 Double Power Fan,
1 Horizontal Washing Whizzer,

Any person or persons wishing to purchase the whole or any of the above Machines are requested to apply for prices and particulars to

THE PROPRIETORS
of the
WALLACE FLOUR MILLS,
Chikalwady,
Tardeo.

Bombay, 6th October, 1898.

PIANOS! PIANOS!! PIANOS!!!
NEW AND USED,
FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE
TERMS MOST FAVOURABLE,
PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
OPPOSITE CHARNI ROAD STATION, QUEEN'S ROAD

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	33	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	23	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilictte" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups. Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula, Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness 30), and Saddle(Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	Rs. 35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8.
No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

HAVE you seen the latest SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES? If not call at 5, Church Gate Street, where on looking at it you will find that it is a Machine that surprises any other Sewing Machine in Simplicity, Durability, Silence and Speed. SINGER Co., Bombay.

6 FOR Rs. 2-8.—WASHING TIES "for Tying a Bow." Light Fancy Tints, Tartan Plaids, Bright Stripes, etc. A New Stock just to hand.—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine, Rs. 3-4 per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON AND TAYLOR, Bombay.

WEDDING PRESENTS! all new Novelties in Presentation goods to suit every purse at cheapest prices, SHROFF BROTHERS, Fort,

BOILERMAKER ASSISTANT FOREMAN WANTED. Permanent post for a good man. Apply RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, Engineers, Byculla.

N. B. DANTRA and Co.'s PURE SUPERIOR TEAS.—Rose Orange Pekoe Re. 1-12, Golden Orange Pekoe Re. 1-8, Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-4, Orange Pekoe Re. 1, Pekoe ans. 14, Pekoe Souchong ans. 12 and Souchong ans. 10 per lb. A trial earnestly solicited, N. B. DANTRA and CO., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

ROUND Ladies' Revolving Ball Keyless Watches with Fancy Albert Chain complete, Rs. 55, to 175 each. Warranted for 5 years.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MATHERAN.—TO BE LET.—The undermentioned highly desirable BUNGALOWS, situated in the most convenient and breezy part of the hill. They are all well furnished, command fine views and possess excellent accommodation.—EDEN HALL, JEWAJEE HALL, ST. ELMO No. 2, and KHUSHROO LODGE. For Rent and ther particulars apply to PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

RIPON HOTEL, Mahableshwar.—"I take this opportunity of thanking you for looking after my comfort so well during my stay at your Hotel and I shall have great pleasure in recommending your Hotel to my friends.—E. WL.—RD, Major, Gloster Regt."

MARZA WINE.—The latest, only scientific, and only palatable IRON and COCA WINE. For Anæmia, Weakness, Nervous and Mental Debility. Rs. 3-4 per bottle.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Sole Agents, Bombay.

ENLARGEMENTS—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, are prepared to undertake orders for making Bromide Permanent Enlargements from any size of Photograph however old and faded to life size. Most Artistically and highly finished in Black and White or Water Colours. Prices and full particulars on application to the MANAGER, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

EUROPEAN, for many years in Merchant and Shipowner's firm, is OPEN to EMPLOYMENT in similar office, or any position of trust.—Apply "M," care of this Paper.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. ....., Batliwalla's and Co.'s Cholera is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Komp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs.4-12-3, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2, per case, at Bandra.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c, Indian Subscription, Rs, 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co, Ld.—Choice Indian and Axminster CARPETS, from Bikanir, Agra, Amritsar., with handsome Borders in all sizes.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, American, Austrian, Milner's, Lord's, Chubb's, Wither's and Nagur's. Nagur's Detector Locks, Pad Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, etc. NAGUR & CO., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

RECEIVED Grand Ornamental Palace Hand Organs and Portable Street Organs, from Rs. 450, to 2,000 each.—STEFFENAUER & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.
FOR SALE.

One new English-built C under-spring CANE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse harness, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to
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GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.....Rs. 6,
Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

On MONDAY, the 10th inst, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following bales of yarn, on account and at the risk of Mr. Balkison Oodechund and by order of the Star of India Mills, Limited:—

46 bales No. 10s Mule yarn Red Elephant Ticket Flower Tie, 400 lbs. each bale.
75 bales No. 6s Mule yarn Red Elephant Ticket Flower Tie, 400 lbs. each bale.
25 bales No. 8s Mule yarn Red Elephant Ticket Flower Tie, 400 lbs. each bale.
17 bales No. 8½s Mule yarn Red Elephant Ticket Flower Tie, 400 lbs. each bale.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 7th October, 1898.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF A BULLOCK, EMPTY KEROSINE OIL BOXES, OLD BRASS COCKS, &c.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 7th October, 1898, at 2 p.m., at the Bellasis Bridge Municipal Pipe Depot Tardeo, a lot of empty kerosine oil boxes with tins, and old brass cocks, governors, &c.

Also at 3 p.m., at the Girgaum cattle pond one bullock.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 7th October, 1898.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF GOLD ORNAMENTS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 7th inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs. Crawford and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Bai Kaservahoo, widow of the late Mr. Carsandas Valubhdas and on account and at the risk of Vohra Mahomedally Abdoolhoosain, the following gold ornaments.—

6 gold haasreas, 5 vanks, 4 sanklas, 2 putlis hars 9 putlis, 1 kudda 7 kuddas, 5 bangles, 2 vanks, 72 ghoda and vanks 1 hirasankli and 19 putlis,

SALE OF GOLD ORNAMENTS,

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 7th inst., at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Tribhovandas Virjeevandas and Jugmohandas Varjeewandas and on account and at the risk of Vohra Mahomedally Abdoolhoosein the following gold ornaments—

6 gold ornaments, 5 vanka 2 ghoda vanks, 4 sanklas 7 kadlis, 10 putlis, 1 gopo 5 bangle 1 hira kanthi 1 putli har containing 39 putlis and one putli Achora,

SALE OF MUSICAL BOXES AND TABLE ORNAMENTS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 7th instant at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Brokers' Hall, Share Bazaar, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, semigrand piano by John Broadwood and Sons, fish bowl, sewing machine by Singer, table ornaments, pictures, Brussels carpets, glass-fronted brougham bay horse and harness etc., the property of D. Duncan, Esq.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 10th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of white, grey and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

1 Ebonzied Cottage piano by Rose &'Co. in excellent order.

The property of a gentleman consisting of sofas and chairs lined leather, marble top table and teapoys, clothes press, reclining and half back sofas, mirror door almirah, hat and book-stand, writing, dressing and washband tables, medical-books, etc,

On account of the concerned, ex, s.s. Venus—

543-B. K. & Co. 228—1 cask lamps.
229—1 case glassware.
230—1 ,, hardware.
231—1 ,, stationery.
1936—2 ,, enamelware
551-B. K. & Co. 4-5—2 cases drappery.
40—1 case stationery.

AT 2 P.M.

1 glass-fronted brougham.
1 light victoria in good order.
1 strong-built vis-a-vis.
1 high wheel dog-cart.
1 Ryaway and one Claremont pneumatic bicycle.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed so sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street Fort, next to Messrs. Rogers and Co. valuable rich open covered blackwood household furniture suitable for presents at home such as conversation couches, easy and small ichairs lomalet, chiffoniers, round and square teapoys, wall brackets, pier and round tables, card and revolvingtables, score or stands, &c.

The property will be on view two days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 400 SHARES OF THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING Co., Ld.,

Under instructions from the vendors Messrs. Dwarkadas Shamjee and Ramdass Kessowjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Marine Street, Fort, in suitable lots 300 shares of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., at the risk of the defaulting purchaser M. Fakirchand Premchund Roychund and 200 shares at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Jugmohandas Vurjeewandass Madhowdass, on TUESDAY next, the 11th October 1898, at 3 p.m., and the following days.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi, Cama and Hormusjee, Attorneys for the vendors at 67, Esplanade Road, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY.

ON THURSDAY the 13th inst. at 2 p,m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, opposite the AleXandra Hotel, by order of the mortgagee on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Goolam Hoosein Amiroodin—

The remaining machinery consisting of Root's patent safety boiler, gas engine two horse-power, bell dredgers, lift and force pumps, contractor's pumps, ship's pump, sample baling press, bullock and hand gears, pulsometers, screw jacks, steam gauges, flour mills, rail jacks, governor, rice-husking machine, sugarcane mill, trolly, waggons and loose wheels, large size corrugated and tiled roof, godown, &c.

The machines will be on view 3 days before the sale.

SALE OF 100 BALES HESSIAN CLOTH.

On FRIDAY next, the 14th inst., at 3 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder by order of Messrs. Birkmyre Brothers and on account and at the risk of Messrs, Kessowjee Purshotum and Co—

Ex s. s. Nizam.

100 bales each about 1000 yards Hessian cloth, 45 inches 14 oz., Hasting Mill July shipment.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN BUTCHER STREET OR KASAIE MOHOLLA OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 15th inst., at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Hai Soonabai, the heir and daughter of the late Bomanjee Eduljee Cooper the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the late Hassan Noor Mahomed the mortgagor, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of tazandari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 20, situate on the west side of Butcher Street in the sub district of Mandvi in Bombay, without the Fort, admeasuring ninety three and one fourth square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the said Butcher Street, on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Shah Mahomed Sheroo, and on the south by the house of Hajee Noor Mahomed Mijoolla and which said piece of land is registered in the books of the fazendar under No. 120.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji and Dinshah or to the undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell, by Public Auction at Parel, near the Elphinstone Road Station, (opposite the level Crossing Gate), the valuable and neat teak and blackwood household furniture by Roberts and others, handsome cottage piano by Rose & Co., folding harmonium by Ramchander, American six stops organ, handsome strong-built brougham, dog-cart in good order, victoria little used, Ralli cart in good order grey Arab horse, 14 3-4 years old, table ornaments, pictures, lamps, Brussels carpets, &c., the property of M. M. fakira, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE CHUNAM KILN ROAD, CLOSE TO THE SASSOON REFORMATORY INSTITUTION.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. Wenceslaus Pereira Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of November next, at 4 pm. the undermentioned landed property viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the Messuage or bungalow and out houses standing thereon, situate at Girgaum or Chunam Kiln Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 724 square yards or thereabouts, bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the east by the said Chunam Kilu Road, on or towards the west partly by the property of David Sassoon and partly by the property of Burjorjee Sorabjee Lywala and on or towards the North by the property of the said Burjorjee Sorabjee Lywalla and on or towards the south by the property of the said David Sassoon and which said piece or parcel of ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Foras Freehold Lane Revenue under No. 360 and the said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 16 and which said premises are on the western side of the Public Road and in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwar.

For further particular and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 7th October, 1898.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloel for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. Terms 75 per year.

Application to [illegible]

Dr. GLOEL
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-on-Rhein,
Germany.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

Also the property of the late Capt. the Hon'ble R. Mostyn, Royal Artillery, consisting of helmets, chest of drawers, wearing apparel, leather portmanteau, dressing bag, overcoat, etc., etc.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong dog-cart in very good order.
1 second-hand strong victoria in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 handsome strong grey Arab, quiet in harness.
1 strong bay waler, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 pair English carriage lamps in good order.
1 handsome strong victoria with Arab horse and harness complete.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT GIRGAUM ROAD.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Bhawani Crishnaji, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Girgaum Road, without the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes formerly under old No. 220 and now under D Ward No. 401, and Street No. 7, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 316, and new No. A-2111, old Survey No. 588, and new Survey No. 2-7903, containing by admeasurement 250 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the temple of Shri Withoba and Shiva, on the west formerly by the oart of the late Antonio De Ga, but now by the house of Mayna Nalkin, on the north formerly by the house and ground of Withoba Rowjee and Ramchandra Maneokji, but now by a public passage, and on the south partly by the temple of Withoba Rakhwaya and partly by a public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

On THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the old shop of Messrs. D. B. Dinshaw and Co. Medows Street, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, first-rate pictures, table ornaments, a large collection of beautiful chandeliers of 5 to 8 lights, hanging and table kerosine lamps, hanging globe lamps of different colours, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 7th October, 1898.

FOR SALE.

NILGIRI TEA GARDEN FOR SALE.

HIGHLAND ESTATE,—Coonoor. Elev. 6,500, Rain 70in. Acreage 70, in Tea abt. 40. Jat hybrid, Soil good. Factory (2-storied) Rs. 20,000. Adjoining planted Tea and reserve land for sale. Apply

E. C. DUFF,
Ootacamund, Nilgiris.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
FOR SALE.
WAGGON AND CARRIAGE WHEELS, CARRIAGE AND WAGGON STEEL AXLES STRAIGHT, OLD IRON TYRES, SPRING SHOE AND BUCKLES, &c.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M (Gun Fire) on WEDNESDAY, 19th October, for the purchase of any number out of four lots of the above now lying ready for inspection at the Company's depot, Wari Bunder, Mazagaon, to be seen on application to the Wharf Superintendent.

Form of Tender can be obtained from the undersigned, and must be sent in with a deposit as security for the fulfilment of contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest, or any tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 21st September, 1898.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPIAL	,, 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,, 6,660,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.

Hornby Road.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE
NILGIRI TEA & COFFEE
TRADING COMPANY,
(No. 3, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.)
SOLICITS COMPARISON AND TRIAL
IN QUALITY AND PRICES OF THE
NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS
AND
WATERFALL COFFEES
RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM THE ESTATE
and highly appreciated by connoisseurs for
FLAVOUR, COLOUR AND TASTE.
PRICES REMARKABLY MODERATE.
TEAS—(in air-tight 1 lb. Square Tin)
Rs. 1-4, 1-2, 1-0, 0-12, also in 1-4 and 1-2 lb. lead packets.
WATERFALL'S FRENCH COFFEES,
1-4 lb. tin 5 as., 1-2 lb. tin 9 as., 1 lb. tin Re. 1.
HANDSOME DISCOUNT TO MERCHANTS.
Prices of loose tea-chests and whole coffee on application.

A BOON TO MEN.

A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MEN, including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections, by local absorption. Revised and in progress, with the most advanced researches in the subject. Sent, in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge—S. NORTON, 59 and 60 CHANCERY LANE LONDON ENGLAND. Established 30 Years.

WHY is the SINGER SEWING MACHINES sale more than all the Competitors taken together? Because their Machines are the Best, Strong, Durable, Light going, and because they keep Duplicate Parts, Needles, Oil, etc., always in Stock. Instructions free. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

NOTICES.

THE AGRA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AT the 12th Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company held in the Mill Premises on the 20th September a DIVIDEND at the Rate of SIX PER CENT. per Share was declared free of Income Tax.

A. JOHN AND CO.,
Managing Agents.

MAHOMEDAN MILL FIRE LOSS OF 8TH SEPTEMBER, 1898.

TENDERS are invited on behalf of the Insurance Companies concerned for the PURCHASE of the MACHINERY and ACCESSORIES SALVAGE from the above fire. The property is on view at the Mill; and particulars can be obtained from Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers

The salvage purchased must be removed within two months from the date of acceptance of tender.

Tenders must be sent in to the Office of The SECRETARY BOMBAY ASSOCIATION of FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS before noon, on MONDAY, 10th October, 1898, accompanied by a deposit of Five thousand Rupees which will be returned if the Tender should not be accepted.

The sellers do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

CLEMENT POOLE, Secretary
Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents Adjustor.
Bombay, 5th Oct, 1898.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STORES, &c.

TENDERS are INVITED and will be received by the Agent, at his Office, Jhansi, up to noon on the 25th October, 1898, for the SUPPLY, at the Jhansi Depot, of the articles noted below during the 12 months commencing 1st January, 1899:—

I.—Oils comprising Cocoanut, Kerosine, Linseed, Boiled and Raw, Tallow and Cotton Waste.
II.—Miscellaneous Country Stores.
III.—Miscellaneous European Stores.
IV.—Stationery.

2. Separate Tender Forms of each of the above, giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of Stores, and Stationery required for delivery at the Jhansi Depot, and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi, on payment of Rs. 2 each,

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above (I, II, III, IV) and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) for the articles included under headings I, II and III should accompany Tenders, and a deposit of Rs. 200 (two hundred) should accompany the Tender for stationery, without which no Tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and if a latter, they must be endorsed in favour of the Agent, "Indian Midland Railway Co., Ld."

5. All Stores to be in accordance with the Company's standard samples, which may be seen at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
A. WILLES,
Chief Storekeeper.

Cheif Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi, 23th September, 1898.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 364 OF 1897.

LA SOCIETE GENERALE MERCANTILE A JOINT STOCK COMPANY, having its head Office at Paris in France, and carrying on business at Bombay, Bank Street, Elphinstone Circle, by its duly constituted Attorneys CARL HUMMEL, residing at Colaba without the Fort of Bombay, and MUNCHERJI MANECKJI GHADIALI, residing within the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiffs,

VERSUS.

KESSOWJI CULLIANJI and SHIVJI PRAGJI of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, carrying on business at Mandvi without the Fort of Bombay under the Firm of KESSOWJI CULLIANJI .....Defendants.

W

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director P. & O. S. N. Co
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON HONGKONG. SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople
Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna,
Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere,

LONDON 52.—Threadneedle Street, E.C.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 90,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—

BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—
London—12, King William Street, E.C.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—R. F. STRACHAN, Acting Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Asst. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST ..... „ 13,83,900

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum; for 9 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

THE BANK will also at the HEAD OFFICE or any of its BRANCHES in India transfer sums for deposit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities, BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,200
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,105xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,150
Commercial	10,000	100	100	8 p.c.	98
Bank of India.	15,000	100	75		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£8	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank...	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£23½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India.....	48,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	275

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,195
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	950
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	300
Bhowmuggee City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	95 1-2
Breula Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	18	182 1-2
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvd Rs25	310
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	80
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	775
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	900
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs30	265
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvd Rs10	155
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 60	440
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mahimapura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 4	70
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs25	385
Munmar M	700	250	all	15	230
New Berar	00	500	500	dvd Rs50	580
New Indian	00	125	125	dvd 16½	165
Prince of Wales.	150	500	0	20	400xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7	0	370
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,100
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	490
Sorab Woollen Mills	250	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	200xd
Volkart	—	000		dvd 65	1,090

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	145
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	13	35
Badhana Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	125
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	3,600	1,500	300	5,000
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,200
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 2	60
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	500	500	5 ..ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	,000	500	500	50	1,010
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs10	216xd
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2, 0	250	250	9 p 16	320
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2, 0	500	50	...	55
Indian Guarantee Surety					
Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	180xd
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	330xd
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	330	30	18
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	145
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	0	12 pr. ct.	118
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	70
Port Canning Co.	6, 00	000	1,000	dvd Rs23	425
Soundy & Co.	4 00	100		5	70
Treasner & Co.	1 00	500		0	1,000xd
Thacker & Co.	300	100		...	140
Telephone Co...	9 200	251		dvd Rs12½	26 1

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad Adv	700	1,000	000	Nil	75
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	365
Anglo-Indian	1,315	...	00	Nil	43
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	210	Rs. 195	15
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	500
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.25	505
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	000	1,000	1,000	...	590
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	525
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd.	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,200
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.45	1,190
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	585
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	800
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	600xd
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Nil	460
Ocoria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	500
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	760
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25	395
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20	
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Empress	2,100	500	50	dvd 10	350
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	450
Hindusaan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	475
Hingughat Mills	700	500	500	40	460
Howard and Bullough's	1,500	500	500	25	670
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	650
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	615
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	1,410
Indian Manufg.	00	1,000	1,000	dvd 35	380
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	810
Jambaboi Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.7½	775
Jewraj Balloo.	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	545
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	190
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs.30	700
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	65	375
Khatau Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	790
Leopold	3,500	100	100	7 1-2	8.0xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	585
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	205
Madras United	359	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100	675
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	965
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	3,000
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 75	200
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co, Ld.,	300	100	115	dvd Rs.10	2,207½
Amraoti	5,000	250		dvd Rs. 5	90
Mazagon	000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	1,775
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.15	
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	pa. 525
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	1 s. 20	300
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvd Rs20	120
Presidency Mills Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	1 035
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	680
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1000
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	650
Shalapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	1,900
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	590
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	210
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	305
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	220
Standard Mills Co.	1,800	500	500	15	210
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.20	575
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	5 0	dvd Rs.15	400
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	372
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	400
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2425
Western India.	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	485
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs15	250
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 52m. Sun sets, 5h. 43m. High water, 3-49m., 2-55a. Low water, 9-30m., 9-22a.
Fourth Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
Bombay Medical and Physical Society, University Library, 5-15 p.m.
Gymkhana Hockey Tournament.
Departure of the Transport Nubia.
Novelty Theatre, Marionettes, 9-15 p.m.
Tivoli Theatre, performance by the Amateur Dramatic Club, King's Shropshire L. I., 9-30, p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer "Aglaia" entered and the steamer Verona left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombassa Zanzibar Davsoloam Ibo and Chindi per s. s. Patna will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m. on Sunday, the 9th instant.

MR. F. R. VICAJEE.—Last Saturday by the S. S Imperator, Mr. Framjee R. Vicajee, Barrister at law, left Bombay for London with his son Sorabjee Framjee Vicajee, who will join Cambridge University for B. A., and will enter terms for the bar.

VAGRANTS SENT TO WORKHOUSE.—David Nelson and Nugent Anderson Kinnersley, both Europeans, were to-day charged before Mr. S. B. Spencer, at the Mazagon Police Court, with vagrancy. Both the men had no visible means of subsistence, and they volunteered to go to the workhouse. The Magistrate made an order accordingly.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO AN OLD WIDOW.—An inquiry was held yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, on view of the body of Ladoo, a Hindu widow aged seventy-five years. About two weeks ago, deceased was walking along a road, when she was accidentally knocked down by one of the bullocks attached to a labour cart that was coming from the opposite direction, and before the driver could pull up, one of the wheels passed over her right arm, crushing it. She was treated at home for about a week, when gangrene set in, and she was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where she died yesterday. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts was recorded.

IMPORTING DISEASED MEAT.—Mr. David Aaron, sub-inspector of Municipal Markets, charged Kanoo Bairoo, a labourer, employed in the G. I. P. Railway workshops at Parel, before Mr. S. B. Spencer, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday with importing lbs. 60 of diseased meat from Cooria to Bombay without a license from the Municipal Commissioner. He was arrested on the 29th ultimo at the Sion Station with the meat in his possession. He then gave his name as Kanoo Bairoo and was told to appear before the Magistrate on the following day. He failed to do so, and on an inquiry it was ascertained that his real name was Dharma Hurry, and that he was an employé in the G. I. P. Railway workshops. Accused pleaded not guilty to the charge, saying that he knew nothing about the meat. His worship fined him Rs. 5, with an alternative of five days' rigorous imprisonment.

JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, PORE BUNDER.—During the last month of September ending on the 30th September, 1898, the number of patients that were treated in this dispensary was 1,596, among them the number of new admissions was 327 classified as stated below:—

Castes.	Men.	Women	Children	Total.
Hindoos	107	72	85	264
Mussalmans	20	15	26	61
Parsees	...	1	1	2
Other castes	...	...	...	...
Total.....	127	88	112	327

The average daily attendance was 53·2.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Hakim Syed Goolam Dastgir, a native doctor, charged Aisabai, widow of Haji Ali Mahomed, with criminal breach of trust, and misappropriation, in respect of jewellery of the value of Rs.30,000 consisting of emerald rings and armlets. Mr. Mir Aun Ali, Barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Mirza Hussein Khan and Mr. Balkrishna Kirtikar, solicitors, prosecuted, while the accused was defended by Mr. Davur, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. G. D. Shroff, solicitor. It appeared from the evidence that the complainant had obtained from the accused, on the pledge of the above ornaments, Rs. 3,700 in 1888. He went to Madras in 1893, from which he subsequently sent his son to pay off the amount due to the accused and to redeem the pledge. His son was put off from time to time, and he learnt upon inquiry that the accused had sold the jewellery for Rs. 17,500 and misappropriated the proceeds. After some evidence had been recorded further inquiry was adjourned.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A BROTHER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Kessowlal Pranwalabhdas was charged by Inspector Walker with theft of gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 1,200 belonging to his brother, named Parmanandas Pranvalabhdas. It appeared from the evidence that the complainant was in the service of Goverdhanlalji Maharaj and lived in a house overlooking Cowasji Patel Tank Road. On the morning of the 1st instant he went out on business, leaving his sister-in-law, Godawary, and a little boy, named Vithaldas Thakersy, aged six years, in the house. The ornaments had been put in a box, which was locked up in a cupboard. On his return at noon, he was informed that the accused, who was living separate from him, had entered the room in his absence, and had removed the property after breaking open the cupboard. Godawary was engaged in the cook room at the time, and the little boy was sent out by the accused to get a pice worth of *bhajia*. On return the boy noticed the accused breaking open the lock by means of a long nail. The Police succeeded in recovering about Rs. 9 0, worth of the stolen property. Further inquiry was adjourned,

AN OLD OFFENDER COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Good placed one Shivram Babaji, alias Wassoodev Wamon alias Venkatesh Waman, against whom there stood a record of six previous convictions, and charged him with stealing a hand-bag containing a small brass pot and sundry articles of the aggregate value of Rs. 41-8, belonging to Pundarinath Narayen, a clerk employed in the service of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusji, Solicitors, and residing with his family at Kandawady. About noon on Tuesday last, the complainant's wife was engaged in one of the inner rooms of the house, when accused opened the front door and entered the place. He picked up a small hand-bag containing a brass pot and clothing, which was lying in the front room and was about to leave the place, when complainant's wife saw him and raised an alarm of thief. A neighbour named Damodher Babaji, on hearing the cry, came out of his room and noticed the accused running down the staircase into the compound with the bag under his arm. Damodher gave chase, when accused threw the bag on the ground and ran out of the compound, but was overtaken at a short distance and given in police custody. The accused made a desperate attempt to release himself from the grasp of the neighbour, before the arrival of the police, but without success. He admitted six previous convictions, the last one being for three years. He was on this occasion committed by the Magistrate to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

KHANDALLA CONVALESCENT HOME.

SPECIAL APPEAL FOR THE CHILDRENS WARD.

THE Committee gratefully acknowledge receipt of the following amounts up to date:—

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 295.

	Rs	a	p
Mr Childers	50	0	0
Collection St Mary's Parel	14	9	0
Mr W Crowder	50	0	0
Lt Col Stevens R A	50	0	0

Per Mr. L. R. W. Forrest:—

	£	s	d
Mr A Earle	3	3	0
Lord Reay	5	0	0
Mr Thompson	5	0	0
Mr M B Hidston	3	0	0
Marchioness of Ripon	5	0	0
Mrs J Hills	5	0	9
Total...	26	3	0

at 1-3 7-8 395 5 0 359 14 0

3474 14 0

Balance required to make up the total for which the Committee are specially appealing 6525 2 0

Rs 10,000 0 0

The Children's Ward opens on 15th October and funds are urgently needed to pay the balance at debit of the building account. Donations will be gratefully received and acknowledged by the undersigned.

R. G. CURRIE,
Honorary Secretary,
European General Hopital Endowment Fund.
Green Street, October 6.

THEY seem to have quaint wedding fashions in Yorkshire. In a Beverley paper we read: "The bride wore a white tulle veil, over a bunch of orange blossom, the gift of the white heather, and carried a splendid bouquet of bridegroom."

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE TELANG.

AN APPRECIATION BY MR. JUSTICE RANADE.

THE following is the conclusion of the speech delivered by the Hon. Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade, C.I.E., the honorary president of the Hindu Union Club, on Saturday last, at a meeting held in the hall of Mr. J. S. Sangziri, under the auspicies of the Hindu Union Club, to celebrate the fifth anniversary of the death of the late Mr. Justice K. T. Telang:—

Difficulties are really not outsiders but insiders; the difficulties are in us; in our inertia; in our weakness; in our physical inability to sustain hard work; in our inaptitude to look for great results by great toil. These are the difficulties; the habits have to be changed; we have by long centuries of debasement learned to be like little children who are disappointed on being deprived of a toy and to a certain extent crying for it. We should learn to be men; and it is not easy in this state to learn to be men. You can multiply a number of children occupying a space of many miles; and then fix upon the day by calculation when so many children can be trained to think and act like men, strong, suffering, and yet determined to be hopeful, but not sanguine; trustful, but not elated; serious, but not dejected. That is the change in character which has to be accomplished; while we are determined to accomplish the past, and while we are in spiritual and mental converse with these mansteady of their lives suggests to us that the past that we are to pull through is not the immediate past but the past of our great ancestors in whose time our philosophies were developed, our leaders grew up and our people went to foreign lands, far off into Egypt, to the East, and far away beyond Mongolia to the West. About these times we ought to have our reverence developed. The more immediate past has brought us to our present position and really put us into the difficulties in which we find ourselves. We are creatures of that more immediate past. We are suffering from our weekness, hesitation, and selfseeking about the immediate past. That immediate past has abandoned us to our abasement. There have been purposes even in that history about which we may be all legitimately proud as of the debt to our great ancestors. There have been lights blazing on the mountain tops which show with a brilliancy of the great actions of the Rishis in their lives. These lights have never been extinguished; they were so few and far between and the work to be accomplished was so great that the lights failed and we are to some extent involved in our own darkness; and that veil has to be lifted and nobody will lift it except our own efforts. The agencies are set in motion by the guiding hand whose kindness it is our privilege to recognize at every step; and it is a work which takes years and years and centuries after centuries before it can be accomplished. Now these are some of the distinguishing features of this school. You may take any one of them. You may call to your reflection the nature of any of them; you will find that while reverence for the past makes us hopeful for the future, it is the past that really deserves that reverance, and it is the future which it is for us to see that we deserve to make it what we ought to make it. What else is there to be said of the common family features of this group of great and good men that we have called to converse with us? There is this common feature—that the work to be accomplished is not one-sided work. Think of the work in that spirit; that the elevation that was to be accomplished was not in one department of life or one sort of activity, or in one sphere of thought; it was an all round work. Be hopeful and improve your physique. To do that you may take many years; you may take centuries: the great fall off that has taken place for many centuries was by reason of our inertia and our institutions. Improve your physique by reviving and restoring in the new form your institutions which made our ancestors what they were.

But besides physique, besides physical development, the other directions of duties that have to be performed are even still more of a peramptory character, and what are they? They are the social surroundings about us—the very air in which we live and move and breathe. This has to be in a sense reordered in a way that would help not merely our physical growth but our intellectual and moral growth. That was the idea in the mind of our friend the Political Rishi. Those who knew him, lying as he had been in bed, in sorrow and suffering for ten or twelve years, knew that if there was any thing which preyed on the mind of that man, it was not the pain that he suffered—though that pain was excruciating—but it was this thought that our activities, being many sided, were so related in all the departments and he was grieved to find that some of us were too much attaching ourselves to one form of it and paid little attention to the other form; that there was religious regeneration to some extent; not that we had now to go to a foreign country and borrow from a foreign land; the whole thing was here; spiritual life was developed in the highest perfection not merely in the writings, but in actual physical existence of great men who flourished in the past. We have revived that life in us; we have not got a particular doctrine which separated one friend from another and one church from another. Too much importance is attached to that. In our religious activities we have forms and ceremonials; we have the upper shell, we have no kernel But that is the case not only with our religious but also with our social life. We had a system of a more elastic character which did full justice to the claims of men and women—alike to the claim of the good and strong party and to the claims of labour. It was a system which made men what they were in these circumstances of ours. While we developed new forms of thoughts we circumscribed ourselves with new limitations and we are now in a rut, being able never to move and never to get out of it; and yet this social emancipation, or if you want to call it by any other name you may call it social revival, has to be accomplished. We have one means or another to do it; but it has to be done; and then we have to develop industrial life. Industrial life, it is said, we have too much of. Far from it; our industries are in a condition in which they were when man first entered on the agricultural stage. Hundred of thousands of people are working and toiling all the year round in a most desultory fashion, managing to eke out their living by some form or other; and the rest of the people, a few thousands, are profiting by this toil in a way that they do not deserve to participate in. That was the condition—labour at a discount and honest industry not thought of. This sphere has to be changed.

Of course we may realize that it is impossible to do this unless we change the whole system of thought and sentiment of the very nerves and muscles of our bodies. It is difficult to accomplish a revolution like that; and yet the work has to be done; Providence has placed us in a most favourable state to read the development of this side of human character in its best form; it is a sort of teaching that has been made available to us and we have to learn it; and it is of greater importance. We have to learn to take interest in the political well-being of our people, and though it is thought to be a very easy lesson to learn it is one which is very difficult to accomplish. Coordinate with this we have also to accomplish the regular development of other activities in us. You may frame a system, you may build a machine, you may build a house, but you cannot manufacture men in the way in which you can manufacture dead things. You must have men to deal with this system, to live in this house, to work this machine and to make use of your Society. That is the common feature. There are other schools in this country proclaiming a dozen missions. But the great characteristic feature of what I have called the Telang School is that we should not go on developing our bodies in this piecemeal fashion; you cannot develop the chest without developing your other organs; you cannot starve yourselves and yet feel that your muscles would grow and that your nerves have the same activities as before. There is said to be an interdependency between the parts, so that it is not possible to do justice to one without doing justice to another. This same interdependency is shown in the Providential arrangement. This I believe to be a very difficult lesson to learn and yet every one of those men that I have named—every one of them lived and died in a steadfast faith in this great thing. I may bring to your recollection the work done by our friend whose death we have met here specially to commemorate. He was, as you know, a writer, a political and economical politician, and he was the most active worker in the political field. He worked also in a way in regard to the social subjects though it was not much during his brief sojourn here among us. He was a man who was a great scholar; not a scholar in the old sense of the word only; but a scholar both in the old and new sense of the word. He was a scholar whom the Pandits of the West and the Pandits of the East had learnt to revere, and learnt to understand. He had combined all these activities in him, and he was trying to give a helping hand to all. In such matters as these people think that they cannot help one another, I should be the last person to entertain an idea like that. The strongest among us feel sometimes moments of weakness. A man who does not get the support of his friend feels that he is left alone and sinks occasionally and sinks badly. All of us are disposed to think a sort of weakness coming upon us and making us for a time at least believe that we cannot make use of greater opportunities without running greater risks. This is one of the mistakes which the weakness of human nature always commits. It should be our duty to try and remedy this mistake and to see that such a mistake may not occur. Such is the power and such are the opportunities allowed to man; the right temper of man is not to believed that he is one perfection. When you find that you have made a mistake you must try to improve it, and to get over it. That is the lesson that we have to learn from our hopefulness; and that hopefulness is based on the belief that there is a mission attached and assigned to us, and that that mission is not assigned by any one among us but assigned by Him on high Who has the power to assign the mission. And that belief is based on sure foundation; not on the foundation of our common sense, our power and our capacity; but it is a relig

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 6.

At the weekly allotments of Indian Council Bills in London yesterday there were Rs. 6,20,000 to Calcutta, Rs. 26,90,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 6,90,000 to Madras, at 1s. 3 21-32d., 68 per cent. of the tenders whereat were accepted. An extra allotment of Bills was made on Bombay of Rs. 20,000, at 1s. 4d. It was announced that 40 lakhs of Bills will be allotted next week. Exclange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 3-4d.

The price of Consols was 1-8 per cent lower, at 110. French Rentes were unchanged at 102 1-4 ; Paris Exchange on London remained at 25·29 fcs., Indian Sterling Loan at 113 1-2, and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities at £62 5-8. Bar Silver declined 1-16d., to 27 13-16d. per oz. ; and the price of the metal was unchanged in New York, at 60 1-8 cents per oz., while demand Exchange on London was 1-8 cent higher, at 4·84 1-8 dollars.

White Karachi Wheat was quoted at 28s., October-November shipment, to Hull, sellers via the Canal ; Red Karachi Wheat at 27 1-2s., October-November shipment, to Hull, sellers via the Canal ; and No. 1 Club Wheat, at 29 3-4s. per 492 lbs., October-November shipment to Hull. For Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed 38 1-4s. per 416 lbs. was quoted October-Novemberr shipment to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal; Cawnpore Yellow rapeseed, 37s. per 416 lbs., October-November shipment, to Havre, business done via the Canal, in a steady market ; Brown Rapeseed 34 3-8s. per 416 lbs., October-November shipment, to Antwerp, business done via the Canal, market steady in tone ; Linseed 37 1-2s per 416 lbs., same shipment, to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, tone of the hemarket steady.

Spot Mid-Americans Cotton was 1-32d. higher in the Liverpool market at 3 3-32d. per lb. ; and American Arrivals advanced 1-64 to 1-32d, extreme quotions being 3d per lb. for October and for February-March deliveries. The day's Saleswere 15,000 bales and the Imports, 1,000 bales. The market closed firm, Surats quiet, Arrivals steady. The Manchester Market was firmer.

Ready Mid.-Uplands advanced 1-16 cents in New York, to 5 7-16 cents per lb. ; Futures 6 points, to 5·40 and 5·54 cents per lb. for January and April, respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 53,000 bales.

The local Cotton market has been steady to-day, with a fair business passing, chiefly on account of the Mills, whose purchases were 100 bales Pachora at Rs. 124 per candy, and 100 at Rs. 131 ; 300 Poolgaum, at Rs. 133 ; 200 Jalgaum, at Rs. 124 ; 400 Pachora, at Rs. 124 to Rs. 125 1-4 ; 100 Amreli, at Rs. 130; 100 Surat ginned, at Rs. 147; 200 Bhownugger, at Rs. 121 to Rs. 135 ; and 300 Wadhwan, at Rs. 128 to Rs. 130. Shippers bought 400 Karanja at Rs. 128 ; 100 Broach, at Rs. 145 ; 100 Khangaum, at Rs. 135.

The reports received by wire from the districts this morning stated that the weather continued bright generally, and without sign of rain, though 2·01 inches had been registered at Hubli, 1·55 inch at Sholapur, and 61 cents at Barsi. All the crops were doing well.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday, were as follows :—

Cotton	429	bales.
Wheat	2,100	cwts.
Linseed	5,957	"
Rapeseed	3,036	"
Gingellyseed	2,409	"
Castorseed	9,650	"
Rice	19,367	"

EXCHANGE has continued steady at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-32d. for three months 'sight Credits. There was again very little business doing, and the market closed quiet but steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 15-16d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 15-16d. "
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4d. "
Francs	100 3-4 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates were given at opening at 94 13-16 for Money, and 94 11-16 for Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and declined therefrom to 94 5-8 for both Money and Account ; for Threes 84 to 85 was named.

SHARES are quiet with little or no movement in prices.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firms, Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur	2 20-32

The Manchester Market has been firmer.

2½ per cent. Consols	110
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 5-8
Bar Silver	27 13-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, OCT. 5.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macnil arrived here from Calcutta Madras and Colombo, yesterday morning.

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 5.

The Anchor Line steamsr Britannia left here for Bombay this morning.

I. M. RAILWAY.

Week ending 10th September, 1898.

Description.	1898.	1897.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	933	940	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	35,440	54,643	...	23,203	...	61,205
Goods	55,035	46,418	8,617	..	...	1,84,889
Other earnings	3,238	3,659	..	421	...	6,450
Total for week	93,713	1,08,720	...	15,007	...	...
Aggregate ...	9,33,653	11,91,197	...	...	...	2,52,544

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 6th October, 1898.

There will be drill in the Riding School daily, for recruits (Tuesdays excepted) at 7 a.m. Plain Clothes.

There will be Shooting at the Rifle range Colaba on Saturday the 8th instant, from 4 p.m.

Members are requested to send to Head Quarters for their Arms, Accoutrements and Saddlery as early as possible.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A

Bombay, 7th October, 1898.

1. There will be a Meeting of the Regimental Committee at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder on Monday next the 10th instant, at 6-30 p.m.

2 Leave of absence from this date has been granted to the following members as stated against their names :—Sergt G D Traylen for one month, and Gr J E Walsh for twelve months.

3. The following member having resigned has been struck off the strength of the Corps from the 4th instant :—Asst. Br N Catchpole.

4. During the absence of leave of Sergt G D Traylen, Corpl J B Flynn will take over charge of No 4 Sub-dvn No 1 Co.

By Order,
H. A. H. PAYNE, 2nd Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 7.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.

Testamentary Suit For Dismissal.

13-95—Pestonji R and K. and Bhaishanker and K—Hajrabai widow and others vs Tyab Hajee Esa—Framji M and M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

AT 3 P. M.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long-Causes.

684-97—Edgelow and G—Aga Mahomed Ismail bin Hajee Abu Cassum vs Aga Goolam Hoosein bin A. H and another—Payne G and S part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

17-98—Tyabjee D and Co. for a pauper—Ally Mahomed H.
226-98—In person—Maganlal Candas vs Raghunath Nagar and others—Wadia and G.
630-97—Ardesir H and D—Jamsetjee Jeejibhoy Pagdiwalla vs The Societe Generale Mercantile of Paris and another—Craigie L and O
233-98—Craigie L and O—Ferdinand Mullens vs Jamsetjee Jeejibhoy Pagdiwalla—Ardesir H and D
254-98—In person, a pauper—Krishnrao Keroba vs Bhowanishanker Balcrishna and others—Manaukhlal D and J
230-98—In person—Ahmed Khan Allikhan Subedar vs Bhansali Govindji Ramjee and another—Sorabjee and J and in person

For hearing exceptions on the Commissioner's Report

590-94—Tyabjee D and Co—Hajee Abdoola Hajee Abdool Sattar and others vs Abdool Succoor Hajee Abdool Latiff and others—J C Cama

For further directions on Commissioner's Report and costs.

163-95—Daphtary and F—Chunilal Girdardas Gunderia and another vs Sacoobai.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OORAN.

DEATH.

D'ESPERANCE—October 6, at Ooran, by accidental drowning, James D'Esperance (Santiago), Principal School of Arts, Bhuj, Cutch, son of the late Valentine D'Esperance. Funeral will leave Lily Villa, Chunam Buttee, Grant Road, this (Friday) Evening at 4 o'clock. Friends and relatives will please accept this the only intimation.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

GILLESPIE—October 6, at 9 a.m., Anne Cecelia, the beloved wife of 1st Class Assistant Surgeon T. D. W. Gillespie, House Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, Bombay, aged 37 years and 3 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

ROBERTSON—September 30, at Stoke Place, Simla, the wife of Captain P. R Robertson, the Cameronians, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

OLIVER—September 23, at Bamandanga Tea Estate, Duars, Nellie Steele, the beloved wife of Andrew Oliver.
ROONEY—October 2, at the residence of her daughter Mrs J C Calder, Vepery, Madras, Helen, widow of the late Thomas Mostyn Rooney, aged 52 years.
SWIFT—September 28, at Simla, Herbert George (Bertie), the beloved child of Charles and Agnes Swift, aged 4 years and 17 days.
WOODS—September 30, at Carlton Grove, Simla, Henry Christopher Woods, retired Assistant Engineer, P. W. D. aged 56 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1898.

THE Statement of the trade and navigation of the Presidency of Bombay for the year 1897-98, prepared in the office of the Commissioner of Customs, is not very cheerful reading. There was a heavy fall in the seaborne trade in merchandise of the port of Bombay, though large transactions in gold and silver brought the total to Rs. 94,39,33,446, showing an increase over the previous year of nearly twenty-two lakhs, or two per cent. The trade of each of the two years fell below that of any other year in the decade. The decline was in trade with foreign ports, that is, beyond India, and with foreign Indian ports. There was an increase in the trade with British ports alike within and without the Presidency. The imports and exports of 1897-98, compared with the average of the five years preceding, were nearly eight crores, or thirteen per cent less. Treasure increased by seven crores and a quarter, or forty-eight per cent. Plague and famine, and the consequent distress, left their impress on imports, especially on luxurious silk and woollen goods, clocks and watches. A curious effect of the famine was that coloured goods were to a certain extent replaced by the more sober grey. The falling off in the number of marriages diminished the demand for Turkey-red cottons, while the frontier wars closed some of their best markets. In April and May of the present year the imports of grey cottons considerably increased, showing the effect of the general improvement resulting from the good harvest. Pepperill drills from America came in direct from their country of origin, but also, strange to say, from Trieste. On the other hand, Trieste has lost the trade in Swiss cambrics, which now come from Genoa and Venice. The Italian cotton mills are increasing in number and may be expected to compete for the Indian trade in white cottons. Holland shirtings appear in the return. French and Italian sheetings also show an increase. India, when suffering from plague and famine, finds that she can largely reduce the quantity of handkerchiefs. In three years the eleven lakhs spent on such luxuries of Oriental civilisation fell to four lakhs and a-half. Enterprise was not quite extinguished by the havoc wrought by plague and panic in Bombay. Local mills imported English yarns of the higher counts to compete with English piece-goods. A new mill was actually started for this purpose. Dyeing in Bombay has caused a diminution in the imports of dyed yarns.

Speaking generally, the plague interfered with business as it had done in 1896-97, but not to the same extent. The restrictions on travelling prevented a renewal of the exodus of that year ; but on the other hand it deterred up-country dealers and foreign traders coming to Bombay to make purchases. Naturally the effect was felt most in those articles which must be selected by the dealer himself, such as raw and manufactured silk, beads, earthenware, and glass. Under this latter heading it is interesting to find that beads and false pearls, imported by the hundredweight, decreased from eight thousand and forty-six hundredweights in 1896-97, to four thousand, the value shrinking by nearly seven lakhs and a-half. Bottles—for disinfectants?—are the only class of glassware that showed an increase. Chemicals, chiefly disinfectants, recovered lost ground. There was a large increase in the imports of cement from all the exporting countries, attributed to the general progress of drainage, water-works and other engineering schemes. But in machinery and mill-work there was a falling off, the crore and twenty-three lakhs in value of the previous year becoming a crore and a lakh and-a-half. There was a similar reduction in the value of imported railway plant and rolling, stock. The number of horses imported from the Gulf, up-country, and Australia, fell off nearly fifty per cent. There is at the present moment a remarkable paucity of Arab horses. The number imported in the present season is less than a sixth of the average. The import of bicycles has probably averted a decline under the head of "carriages." The total value of imports under that head was over ten lakhs, a slight increase on the previous year, and nearly double that of 1895-96. The bulk of the imports are from the United Kingdom ; but while the latter shows a slight decline, other countries, and chiefly the United States, show a growing activity in this direction. The Statement does not mention it, but American aluminium bicycles are making their way into India and have a ready sale. Their lightness no doubt is a recommendation in a country like India, but there seems to be no good reason why the manufacturers of the United States should have a monopoly of aluminium and its alloys. It is perhaps according to the fitness of things that American clocks should be in request and, with those of Austria, undersell the clocks of Great Britain and Switzerland. Early in the century ingenious Americans revolutionised the clock manufacture by making all the parts according to a standard pattern and interchangeable. The economy thus effected, not only in the original make but in subsequent repairs, enabled them to hold their own against all competition except that of the more costly. Americans are now applying the same system to the building of locomotives ; the standard being fixed, each part is turned out by machinery in any required quantity. Obviously the principle might be applied with advantage to many things, simplifying and cheapening production. In number and value the clocks and watches of France and Italy, it must be mentioned, more than hold their own with all other competitors put together. In cheap clocks the countrymen of Sam Slick defy competition.

Bombay receives a continually increasing quantity of coal from Calcutta, while the quantity from other sources of supply—Great Britain, Japan, and Australia—is proportionately diminishing. Even in 1896-97 the United Kingdom sent us nearly 300,000 tons of coal, Japan 58,000, Australia 14,000, and Calcutta 255,817. The year under review saw a striking change in these figures. British coal had fallen to 152,000 tons ; Japanese to 14,000, and Australian to 8,400. Indian coal coming to Bombay reached 463,000 tons. The total output of Indian coal has now reached four million tons and its future is assured. On this point the Commissioner of Customs is very emphatic :—"Indian coal may now be said to have overcome the natural difficulties in its way. Containing less heating power and leaving a larger residue than British coal, it not only needs more careful and frequent stoking, but was found to burn the fire-bars and clog the furnaces. These disadvantages can be overcome by alterations in construction, but not only all existing boilers and furnaces but designs and calculations were based on the qualities of British coal, Steam-users were naturally slow to make general alterations before they were convinced that the use of Indian coal would prove itself a true economy. This fact has now been established, and the necessary changes very generally made. There is also said to have been considerable improvement in the quality and variety of country coal, owing to the expansion of the coal-fields and the reaching of deeper levels. Recent experiments have shown Welsh coal to contain an average of 25 per cent more heating power and to leave 33 per cent less residue than the best Indian. This difference is probably less than that of three or four years ago, which used to be spoken of as 40 per cent. Some of the prepossessions, however, in favour, of British coal still survives, for the working rule of many mill-owners is to take British whenever it cheapens within five rupees of the Indian, a difference usually of more than 25 per cent." As time goes on India will become more and more capable of supplying her needs from the hitherto undeveloped resources within her own continental limits. So recently as 1894-95 Bombay took over six hundred thousand tons of coal from Great Britain, the Indian supply being little over fifty-eight thousand. What a change has been effected under this head in four short years!

THE Dreyfus case has advanced another important stage towards revision. The first was taken when the Minister of Justice, at the instance of the Brisson Cabinet, placed Madame Dreyfus' letter asking for a revision before the Commission of Revision to report on the matter. Madame Dreyfus urged that the confession by Colonel Henry that one of the letters read to the Chamber by the Minister of War as the conclusive evidence of the guilt of the accused had been forged by himself, the Chief of the Intelligence Department, was "a new fact" justifying revision under the Code. A legal difficulty arose ; the "new fact" should be "of a nature to establish the innocence of the condemned." It was open to question whether a document forged two years after the trial could be held to establish either the innocence or the guilt of a man whose trial had been concluded two years before. The Commissioners disagreed three against three. The fact that the Procureur of the Court of Cassation has the matter in hand shows that the failure of the Commission to agree, the number for and against revision being equal, has not been permitted to stop further proceedings, as is usually the case when the opinions of the Commission are equally balanced, The Minister of Justice rarely exercises his legal right to pass over the Commission and send the case before the Court of Cassation on his own motion. He has done so in this case ; and, as the telegram informs us, the Procureur of the Court, having carefully examined the documents has reported in favour of revision. Assuming, as we may reasonably do, that the Court of Cassation will take the same view, the decision of that Tribunal, quashing or confirming the proceedings of the court-martial, will in the ordinary course be pronounced before the end of the present month.

AMONG the serious efforts being made to provide suitable employment for discharged soldiers, that of Government itself must not be lost sight of. A circular over the name of General Morton, the Adjutant-General in India, has just been issued calling the attention of the men to the employment offered by the Customs, Preventive Service and Salt Department, which just now are in want of eight men—Europeans who have been discharged or transferred to the Army Reserve, with permission to reside in India, from British units serving in this country. The situations are only offered to men who have earned a second class certificate of education, who are under thirty-five years of age, who have a very good character and are in possession of a certificate of health. Thus it will be seen that only non-commissioned officers can hope to obtain such billets ; for a man of thirty-five could not be of good conduct, or possessed of a second-class certificate if he were still a private at the close of his service. However, it is only the best men who become non-commissioned officers, and the posts offered by the Salt Department at Calcutta are such as they will readily appreciate. The men selected join as extra or supernumerary officers, and their promotion to a permanent appointment depends on good behaviour and fitness. These extra officers are paid by fees which on an average amount to Rs. 90 per mensem. Service as an extra officer counts towards pension ; and a well-conducted man would be confirmed in his appointment in about three years from date of joining the department. The pay of the permanent grades runs from Rs. 100 to Rs. 500. The probationary period may be somewhat uninviting, but it must not be forgotten that it is only brief and that all rests with the man himself. Moreover, the permanent officers are allowed leave under the Civil Service Regulations, and a liberal pension on attaining the age of fifty-five years. British officers are invited to draw the attention of their men to the tempting offers made by the Department. That such situations are open to discharged soldiers should be fully made known, for these are undoubtedly the prizes of the service and the duties to be discharged are well within the capacity of the class of men who are invited to apply.

THE mortality tables of the past week show a total of 1,002 deaths in the city of Bombay, just double the normal. The number is equivalent to a death-rate of no less than 60·81 per thousand per annum. The plague has come back, as we feared it would, with the cessation of the rains, and we have to record a total of 243 deaths from that cause in the week ending October 4. Deaths from phthisis have also been numerous, the figures showing 118 against an average of 78 ; and affections of the respiratory organs have been responsible for 153 deaths as compared with 104. Last week the death-rate was 52·26, the average over the quinquennial period being 35·18, and the number of plague deaths 150, deaths from phthisis and affections of the respiratory organs numbering 119 and 140 respectively. Kamatipura, 2nd Nagpada, Kumbharvada, and Mandvi have been generally most unhealthy districts, plague having proved most fatal in Mandvi, Kumbharvada and Kamatipura. Each of these is well over the twenties ; whilst Umarkhadi and Dongri have each seventeen, and Market fifteen. Colaba had twelve fatal cases, Byculla ten, Fort five, and the Esplanade one. The bulk of the cases occurred among Hindus, the total being 210 of all castes, Musulmans twenty-three, Parsis three, Jews three and Native Christians four. No fatal cases of plague occurred among Europeans, Eurasians, Negro-Africans, or Chinese.

DR. J. POLLEN, B.A., LL.D. (Dublin), I.C.S., on return to duty, will act as Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, and Reporter General of External Commerce.

MR. J. J. HEATON, I.C.S., is granted furlough on medical certificate for one year from the 13th instant.

MR. M. KENNEDY, District Superintendent of Police, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

MR. F. G. SELBY, M.A., Principal and Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy, Deccan College, is granted furlough for one year, one month and twenty days from the 4th November next. Mr. H. Sharp, M.A. (Oxen.), will act for him.

MR. J. A. BOURDILLON is appointed Commissioner of the Patna Division.

MR. G. M. RYAN, on return to duty, is to be Divisional Forest Officer, South Thana.

MR. L. C. SWIFTE, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Kolaba, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for six months.

SURG.-MAJOR J. CRIMMIN, V.C., has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

MAJOR TULLOCH, 26th Bombay Infantry, has been appointed a member of the Transport Committee at Simla in place of the late Major Wharry.

MR. B. A. BRENDON, I.C.S., on return to duty, is appointed Assistant to the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay.

COMMANDER F. M. BARWICK, Royal Indian Marine, is appointed to officiate as Port Officer, Aden, vice Commander H. B. Simpson, R.I.M., proceeding on furlough.

CAPTAIN S. H. BURNETT, I.M.S., M.B., C.M., is appointed personal assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay with effect from the 1st instant.

SIR SHAMSHER PARKASH, Raja of Nahan, one of the Sub-Himalayan Simla Hill States, died on Sunday. He was the representative of a great Rajput family, which has ruled Sirmur for more than seven centuries.

THE assistant to Mr. C. R. Kiernander, Accountant-General, Kashmir State, is expected in Shrinagar shortly. Mr. Kiernander is far from being well, and it is probable he will soon go on leave for some months on account of his health.

THE Intelligence Department officers accompanying the Burmo-Chinese Boundary Commission will be Captain H. B. Walker, the Cornwalls ; and Captain J. K. Tod, 7th Bengal Cavalry. Two guns from Bhamo accompany the escort.

PLAGUE, we regret to say, has broken out afresh in the Punjab, several cases having occurred in the village, of Kariam, in Jullundur district. This village, which lies in the midst of the area formerly infected, has hitherto been free from the disease.

MR. W. PARRIE, Royal Indian Marine, is appointed Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor to the Port of Bombay, vice Mr. A. W. Seabrook, and is also appointed an Examiner of candidates for certificates of competency as Engineers and Engine-drivers at Bombay.

IN order to accelarate the issue of decorations for the recent frontier operations the Government of India have asked corps whether they would be willing to receive their issues on bloc, engraving them themselves at contract Government rates,. Several corps have intimated their willingness to take their medals in this fashion.

As Bombay has been the Presidency most afflicted with plague, observes the *Pioneer*, advantage will doubtless be taken of Lord Sandhurst's visit to Simla to discuss the programme to be adopted by the Commission. There must be many points on which the Governor of Bombay can give valuable advice to the Government of India.

THE new Mountain Battery for which sanction was given some time ago is to be manned by Gurkha gunners and drivers. They will be enlisted from Limbus and like classes, so that there may be no interference with recruiting for infantry battalions. Abbotabad would seem to be indicated as the place where the Battery will be stationed.

THE latest news from Bajour shows that the Nawab of Dir and the Khan of Nawagai have agreed to a division of the country, but how long they will stick to this agreement is a matter which even the best of our frontier experts cannot venture to predict. One or other chief will, when occasion arises probably find some plausible excuse for breaking the contract.

FROM the 24th to the 30th ultimo, 2 Europeans, 12 East Indians, 17 Native Christians, 377 Hindus, and 50 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 458 ; the death-rate being 52·6 against 56·2, the mean for the previous years being 45·3. The death-rates are thus classified :—Cholera, 53 ; small-pox, nil ; measles, 4 ; fevers, 126 ; dysentery, 73 ; diarrhœa, 8 ; other causes, 212.

NEARLY two inches of rain fell in Kashmir on the 27th and 28th September. The surrounding mountains are covered with snow and the cold is quite wintry, the lowest temperature on the 29th being 42 degrees. At this time of the *Kharif* harvesting, when the *Shali* is cut and left lying in the fields to dry, to be subsequently gathered, wet weather is very injurious. But happily it has cleared up since, and there is again spell of bright and sunny weather.

ON Tuesday morning their Lordships the Officiating Chief Justice of Madras and Mr. Justice Moore, who heard a regular appeal from the District Court of Coimbatore, referred the following question of law to a Full Bench, as they considered the present decisions on the point conflicting :—"Whether a suit could be brought against a son to enforce the payment of a debt contracted by the father, on the ground that the son was under a pious obligation to discharge it."

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL P. G. HUGGINS, D.S.O., 21st Madras Pioneers, having returned from leave to Europe, has assumed command of the Belgaum garrison from Lieutinant-Colonel K. M. Foss, 26th Regiment M. I. until the arrival of General R.C. Hart, V.C., C.B., who left Marseilles in the P. and O. s. s. Shannon on the 22nd ultimo. The same ship also brings the future Lieutenant-General to Command the Forces in Madras, Sir George Wolseley, K.C.B., who formerly commanded the Brigade at Belgaum.

OWING to the illness of Colonel Broadbent, R.E., Superintending Engineer, Punjab Command, Military Works, the following temporary arrangements have been made :—Colonel Shone, from charge of Sirhind and Lahore Circle, to charge of the Punjab Command ; Colonel Sinclair, R.E., Ferozepore Division, Military Works, to officiate as Superintending Engineer, Sirhind and Lahore Circle.

MESSRS. C. E. P. VERNEDE and N. Davidson, of Coimbatore and Ootacamund, respectively, are advertising land on the Niligiris for sale, in the Ceylon papers. They state that they have acquired for a term of 99 years, a block of land of many thousands of acres, well-situated and suitable for Coffee, Tea, Rubber, Cardamoms and other products. The greater portion of the land is heavy forest, containing valuable timber trees. This land is available in blocks of any size of 200 acres and upwards.

IT would be interesting to know, observes a Calcutta paper, whether the Sirdar has recommended any of his officers or soldiers for the Victoria Cross. The battle of Omdurman teemed with instances of individual heroism such as would justify the bestowal of the reward for which every soldier yearns. It may be noted that Dr. Maillard, the Surgeon of H. M. S. Hazard, has been recommended for the Cross for the devotion he showed in attending to the wounded under a hail of bullets during the sudden attack made on our troops at Candia.

THERE were twenty-four steamers at anchor in Colombo harbour on Thursday last, and as almost every available berth was filled, the question naturally arises whether, when completed, the Colombo harbour will be able to cope with the continually increasing shipping traffic. Thursday was, says a local paper, an usually heavy day, but that is no argument against a similar contingency arising in the future, and it would be well for those responsible for the management of the harbour to consider how the accommodation for steamers could best be extended.

THE sympathy of all sporting gentleman will, says a Colombo paper, doubtless be extended to Mr. E. F. L. de Soyza at the loss he has suffered by the death of 'Magna Charta,' which occurred on Friday at "Alfred House" stables. The animal had contracted a chill a few days before, and despite all the care and attention bestowed on it, an affection of the lungs supervened, to which it succumbed. 'Magna Charta' was purchased at a cost of Rs. 4,600 in August last, and has since been a familiar figure on the course. The loss Mr. de Soyza has sustained is accentuated by the fact that this is the fourth animal he has lost within the last month.

THE following Postal notice for a Quetta-Seistan dak has been issued by Lieutenant F. C. Webb-Ware, Political Assistant, Chagai :—"A weekly dak service connecting Quetta with Seistan, in Persia, will be made open to the general public from the 1st October 1898. Over and above the regulation Imperial postal charges, a special charge of annas four per half anna Imperial postage will be levied to cover carriage charges beyond the jurisdiction of Imperial postal limits. Letters for Persian Seistan must be addressed to the care of the Post-Master, Dalbandin, and contain the excess postage necessary ; failing this they will be returned to the sender.

UNTIL lately the villages under jagirdars in Kashmir were administered under the old system of revenue, viz., one-half of the actual produce was taken in kind by the jagirdar, who collected it through a large staff of middlemen, generally exacting and tyrannous. The State has now extended the new system into these jagir villages also, taking away all the control of the jagirdars ever them, and fixing a revenue in cash as assessed by the Settlement Department, which will be paid through teshildars. The jagirs of Rajas Sir Ram Singh, Sir Amar Singh and Balder Singh are, however, managed on another principle, and are not affected by this new change.

THE arrangement under which the Transport Officers attached to the Khyber Brigade are to relieved remarks a contemporary, is sensible. Half will return to their regiments forthwith, and the others will remain on for two months, when they also will revert to their ordinary duties. In this way there will always be on the spot a number of officers fully acquainted with the work to be done ; and, in case of trouble arising with the Afridis, the transport service will not be in the hands of inexperinced men. The changes will be carried out under Command orders, that is, an officer belonging to one of the four Command will be relieved by another officer sent from that Command. By the end of the year the full relief will be carried out and the Transport Staff will be entirely new.

AFTER speaking for over three days and a half, Clive Durant concluded his address to the Special Jury at the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday afternoon. He then called Mr. Hall, the Jailer of the House of Correction, as his first witness and wanted to call his co-accused as his witnesses. This course was objected to by the Hon. Mr. Mehta, Mr. Anderson, and other counsel on behalf of the co-accused. Mr. Macpherson had no objection to the course proposed to be taken by Durant, and remarked that, as far as the prosecution was concerned, he would so cross-examine the witnesses in question as to spare them from the risk of implicating themselves by their own evidence. Mr. Justice Candy took time to consider his decision in the matter, and the Court adjourned until this morning.

WRITES the *Indian Mirror* :—It will be remembered that a poor Dane was mistaken, some months ago, in the neighbourhood of Calcutta as a plague inoculator, and done to death by an infuriated mob. A 'chaprasi' and one or two others were similarly maltreated under the same impression. It is somewhat amusing to learn on the authority of the "Hindu" that some members of the Madras Congress Committee, engaged in the work of house-to-house collection for the coming Congress, were actually mistaken for plague inoculators, and had actually the door shut against them! The mistake was soon discovered ; it is fortunate that no personal violence was offered to the supposed inoculators. Anglo-Indian writers would doubtless make fun of the incident by saying that the Congress is the plague itself, and that, therefore, the members of the Madras Congress Committee were really plague-inoculators!

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending Oct. 4 was 1,002, giving a death-rate of 60·81 per annum per thousand as against 47·149 the corresponding period of last year, and 35·37 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 354 died from fevers, of which 243 were bubonic ; 2, measles ; 1, cholera ; 1, leprosy ; 118, phthisis, 50, diseases of the nervous system ; 153, affections of the respiratory organs ; 35, diarrhœa ; 32, dysentery ; 41, still-born ; 80, old age and debility ; 7, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 41 ; Brahmin, 31 ; Lingaet, 5 ; Bhattia, 9 ; Hindu of other caste, 539; Hindu outcaste, 102, Musalman, 210 ; Parsee, 18 ; Jew, 7 ; Native Christian, 24 ; Eurasian, 7 ; European, 6 ; Negro-African, 1 ; Buddhist, 1 ; other and unknown races, 1. The total number of births was 260 as against 244 the corresponding period of last year, and 322 the average over the past five years.

AT the parade of "The Buffs" on the Malakand Koral on the 1st instant, the following farewell speech was made by Brigadier-General A. J. F. Reid, Commanding the Malakand Force :—"Officers and men of 'The Buffs,' I have come here to bid you goodbye and to wish you every success at Kamptee. After the attack on the Malakand you were one of the first regiments to arrive here, your conduct has been excellent, you have greatly distinguished yourselves when fighting and in subsequent events, and have always ably upheld the traditions of your famous regiment. Since you joined the Malakand Field Force in August 1897, you have always done your duty in a manly and soldier-like way, whether during active operations or not. Now that peace is assured, and your services can be spared from the frontier, I wish you all every success in India, and I shall always be pro

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

REPORTED MASSACRE OF AMERICAN TROOPS.

LONDON Oct 6.

It is reported that General Bacon with one hundred regulars of the United States Army has been surprised and massacred by Indians in the State of Minnesota.

THE FASHODA QUESTION.

The insistence of the English newspapers that the evacuation of Fashoda by the French must precede negotiations is deeply resented by the French. In official quarters it is declared that no French Government dare accept such a position.

Nevertheless France is prepared to negociate forthwith on the question of evacuation, and in the meanwhile if England resolves upon starving out Major Marchand she will have to bear the consequences there of.

THE REPORTED DEATH OF THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

The Chinese Legation officially denies the death of the Emperor and states that the greatest harmony exists between the Emperor and the Empress Dowager.

THE CRETAN QUESTION.

ULTIMATUM TO THE PORTE.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

An Ultimatum relating to Crete was to-day presented to the Porte. It demands the commencement of the evacuation of the island by the Turkish troops within a fortnight and the completion of the withdrawal in a month.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

The Public Prosecutor to the Court of Cassation having exhaustively examined the papers, has reported in favour of a revision of the Dreyfus case.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

The Catholic Bishop of Allahabad has been appointed Archbishop of Agra, and Monsignor Larigne, Bishop of Trincomalee.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, Oct. 6.

The P. and O. Company's s, s. Victoria, with th outward Mails of the 30th ultimo left here at 2 a.m. to-day.

ADEN, Oct. 6.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Clyde, with the Homeward Mails of the 1st instant, arrived here at 7 a.m. to-day.

FIGHTING IN UGANDA.

TRIBESMEN DISPERSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 6.

News from Uganda states that on the 4th August Major Martyr, with 4 Companies 27th Baluchis, 1 1-2 Companies of the Uganda Rifles, and half a Company of the British East African Rifles, with one 7-pr. gun attacked the mutineers near Mruli, driving them out of their stockade and dispersing them. The mutineers lost 11 killed. Our casualties were 3 men wounded.

A party of 150 men of the Uganda Rifles left Kirkayu on 19th July to endeavour to recover the body of the late Vety.-Captain Haslam. No details as to the death of Captain Haslam had up to then reached Uganda. A party of 60 Uganda Rifles and 350 Native Levies was sent out from Munias at the end of July 6 to deal with the Waka Kamaga tribe, who had been giving trouble. The village of the tribe was attacked and the tribesmen dispersed with considerable loss. A large number of cattle were brought in. Our casualties were 22 killed and 3 wounded.

RELIEFS.

The head-quarters of the 2nd Royal Scots will now leave Rangoon in the Dalhousie on 20th February, reaching Bombay on 2nd March. The head-quarters of the Durham Light Infantry proceed to Rangoon on the return voyage, leaving Bombay on the 16th and arriving in Rangoon on the 6th March.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S ORDERS.

Captain Broome, 29th Bombay Infantry, is to officiate as D. A. A. G., District Staff, Bombay Command, vice Major Vidal.

Lieutenant Field, Royal Scots, is to officiate as Wing Officer, 28th Bombay Pioneers.

Lieutenant Dalgliesh, 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, is to be Squadron Officer, first Lancers, vice Lieutenant Turner, seconded.

NEW MESSING ALLOWANCE.

The New Messing allowance is sanctioned to British Non-Commissioned Officers and men employed departmentally or extra regimentally, in India, who receive Military pay of rank, whether with or without staff pay &c.

LORD SANDHURST ARRIVES AT SIMLA

Lord Sandhurst and Party arrived at Simla to-day, and are the guests of H. E. the Viceroy.

AMOUNT REALIZED FOR RIPON HOSPITAL.

The Fancy Fair accounts are not yet complete, but the amount cleared for the Ripon Hospital is estimated at between twelve and fifteen thousand rupees.

MAJOR GENERAL STEDMAN RESIGNS COMMAND OF BURMA DISTRICT.

MAJOR WESTLAKE RESIGNS APPT.

THE Government of India have accepted with an expression of regret the resignation tendered by Major General Steadman of the Command of the Burma District in December next.

MAJOR WESTLAKE Superintendent Hapur Remount Department has resigned his appointment.

CRICKET.

In the Cricket match Simla versus Patiala's team played to-day, Simla made 145 in their first innings Bosworth Smith contributing 41 and Wigram 22 runs. Patiala's eleven then went in making 141 for six wickets, Raajitsingji contributing 65 before he was caught and bowled by Faulkes, while Mistri made 38 and was run out; Billimoria 23 not out, and the Maharajah of Patiala 4 runs caught by Wigram. Nanakram took seven wickets for Patiala's Team.

MISTAKES AT OMDURMAN.

THE SIRDAR CRITICISED.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 6.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" telegraphs :—Dissentient voices are beginning to be raised amid the chorus of eulogy which greeted the Sirdar's success at Omdurman. A German Attache terms the tactics bad. The "St. James's Gazette" declares that only General Macdonald averted grave disaster, as Sirdar Kitchener, regarding the battle over, commenced to advance on Omdurman in open formation with an unbroken body of 20,000 Dervishes, hitherto unperceived, within striking distance of his flank. General Macdonald, with conspicuous coolness, halted 3,000 Soudanese and Egyptians, sent for his help and met and repulsed the ferocious attack of the Dervishes under the Khalifa, just in time to change front and receive the attack from the body under the Khalifa's son, which was also repulsed before Colonel Wauchope's brigade came up

POONA FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

POONA, Oct. 6.

A good deal of interest was manifested in this afternoon's football match between the Durhams and Shropshires. Both teams were equally good and nothing was scored. The game was watched interestedly by the spectators. The Durhams winning the toss elected to play down hill. The Shropshires started the game but the ball soon went out at the centre. The Durhams secured possession, rushed their opponents charge, where their three quarters back came and drove it out. A corner followed to the Durhams which was unconverted. After this, give and take play followed, and play was confined to the centre. The Durhams three quarters headed the ball out of danger, which the Shropshires, forwards were quickly back with, and put the goal in a perilous state which however went over posts. When time was called, the score stood at love. The game was restarted by the Durhams but the Shropshires soon worked their way and managed to secure a free klck from the western boundary within Durhams half, but nothing came of it, and hands were claimed from the Shropshires goal, distance of 20 yards; however leather went over posts by some pretty play by the Shropshire's forwards who carried the sphere well but backs interposed in time. The Durhams soon after became the aggressors and with good passing between the forwards, were able to get into dangerous proximity when they put a fine long shot into the goal. The Shropshires pressing vigorously secured a corner which remained unconverted. The Shropshires repeated their old tactics and gave the Durhams goal keeper a livly time of it. Their first attack was beaten and another following the Shropshires left forward sent a hot shot and secured a goal; when time was called the score stood at one goal all. Extra time being granted the Shropshires made a vigorous attack their for wards sent in a couple of pretty sides shots which went very near scoring; a goal was disallowed: When time was called thescore stood at 2. The all; the tie will be played tomorrow.

DISCOVERY OF COUNTERFEIT COIN.

In connection with the discovery of counterfeit coins to-day, the city police arrested a shroff who had many false coins with him at the time. The police are making active inquiries in this matter.

PROMOTION OF INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

A Deputation on behalf of the Promotion of Industrial Education in India waited upon Sir Charles Ollivant and the Honorable Mr. James this afternoon. It was headed by Doctor Bhandarkar who explained its aims and objects, stating that the society desire to enlist the Hon'ble Members sympathies in the cause of the industrial regeneration of the country. The Honorable Members expressed their willingness to join the Association as Life Members. They suggested the advisability of securing the sympathies of the Native Princes, Bhattias and Parsees gentlemen, who they believed, would be too glad to help the Association. They also expressed their opinion that if the Society were able to take up the question of Commercial Education, it would do well. Doctor Bhandarkar thanked the Hon'ble Members for their sympathy and advice and the deputation then withdrew.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 6.

Another Clean bill was presented on Wednesday No fresh cases or deaths were reported. The total suspected plague, seizurs amount to 230 and deaths to 192. There was a fall in the general death-rate, the figures being 53 against 62 average of the past five years. The Highest Mortality was in ward 19, the figures being 7 against 4. Dr Pettiffer who has been away at Darjeeling on short leave returned to Calcutta yesterday and resumed his duties.

ACCIDENT TO MR. SYKES, P. W. D.

RANGOON, Oct 6.

Mr. Sykes, late Under-Secretary, Public Works Department in India, and now Engineer for the Gokteik Gorge Viaduct Span-railway, has been injured by a trolley leaving the line when going at a high rate of speed. Mr. Sykes is now in the Mandalay Hospital and it is not yet known whether his spine has been injured or not.

A private telegram gives another account of the accident. It says Mr. Sykes was brought into Mandalay hospital yesterday, severely injured. He was trolleying down a decline and the brake refused to act. The trolley fled at a fearful speed and jumped over the rails It is feared that Mr. Sykes' spine is injured.

LATER.

Sykes' injuries are not serious and Doctors have permitted him to leave Mandalay. He proceeds Home on Saturday. Apparently he got nothing worse than a severe shaking.

Latest information received states that Doctors pronounce the Spine not permanently injured but that complete rest is required. They have put him right and he left Mandaly by mail to-day. He arrives at Rangoon tomorrow and leaves for Home by the Steamer Derbyshire sailing on the fourteenth instant.

ROYAL SCOTS LEAVE RANGOON.

480 men Royal Scots leave tomorrow in Canning for Bombay.

ENTERTAINMENTS TO KHAN BAHADUR PESTONJI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CUTCH MANDVI, Sept. 5.

Since the arrival of Khan Bahadur Pesonji Sorabji from Bhuj, after receiving the insignia of Khan Bahadurship, the city of Mandvi has become a regular place of festivities where he has been feted. He has been very popular as Special Plague Commissioner, and each class of the population here has vied with the other in doing him honour by giving a series of evening parties and addresses in turn. A very grand entertainment was given yesterday evening in his honour by Mr. Jatashanker, the Mandvi Nayadhish, Mr. Ladhubhai, the Chief Revenue Officer, and others, in the spacious hall of the Brahampuri Buildings. The premises and the buildings were very tastefully decorated with flags, bunting, etc., and beautifully illuminated. There was a very large gathering representing all classes of people, and several speeches were made eulogizing his valuable services both to the people at large and the State. The Khan Bahadur was garlanded by the leading persons, and after the usual distribution of *pan* and *gulab* the party broke up. Several other entertainments and addresses are intended to be given in his honour by different classes of people.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE undermentioned officers have passed the examination and are tactically fitted for appointment to the permanent command of a native regiment:—Majors Pallock, 7th Bengal Cavalry, Whistler, 2nd B. I., Craster, 12th B I, Harris, 16th B. I.

The undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps, having passed the examination, are qualified for appointment on the Regimental, General and Personal Staff of the Army:—Captains C. C. Boileau and Patterson, 5th Bengal Cavalry, Hogg, 8th B. C., Trevor, 15th Sikhs, Wallace-Dunlop, 23rd Pioneers, Gunning, 35th Sikhs, Thompson, 1st Gurkha Rifles, Codrington, Corps of Guides, Boisragon, 5th Gurkha Rifles, Hutly, 33rd Madras Infantry, Pollard, 25th Bombay Cavalry, Southey, 7th Bombay Lancers, Errington, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, Elliot, 5th Lancers Hyderabad Contingent, Kirkwood, 4th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, Waller, Deoli Irregular Force, Baldock, Merwara Battalion, Wickham, Commissariat Transport Department, Lieutenant, Johnson, 1st Bengal Lancers, Smith, 4th B. C. Rawlins, 24th Punjab Infantry, Ball, 32nd Pioneers, Allen, 5th P. C., Elsmie, 2nd P. I., Fenner, 6th P. I., Fisher, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, Dacosta, 5th Bombay Cavalay.

Lieutenant F. C. Lane, R. A., is qualified for promotion to the rank of Captain.

Under instruction received from the War Office it is notified for the information of all concerned that a table of merit was omitted from the Musketry Regulations 1898 as it is intended that General Officers Commanding should use their own discretion in deciding the musketry efficiency of Regiments in their command, owing to the weather conditions, etc., etc., varying so much in different places. As a general guide however the following table may be used; very good 90 individual, 50 collective; good 85 and 45, moderate, 80 and 40 indifferent 75 and 35. The results from the use of the carbine should now approximate those from the use of the rifle.

THE HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

GYMKHANA vs. 14TH BO. I.

From the bully the Gymkhana got away, but the ball was returned to mid field. Reid dribbled up well and passed to Fischer who put in a hot shot which was stopped. The Gymkhana Forwards were there however and rushed the ball through scoring the first goal of the game. On restarting the 14 assumed the offensive but Reid saved well and the ball went behind. From the twenty-five the Gymkhana took the ball up the field but the Poona men soon had it back. Green saved well into touch and from the throw in the local team transferred the game to the other end gaining a corner from which touch resulted. From he throw in the 14th took the ball down and the Gymkhana had a warm time. Williamson relieved. The relief was only temporary however for Light soon took the ball into the circle and a corner resulted from which the Gymkhana took the ball up the field into their opponents twenty-five, when it went into touch. Play for the first ten minutes was very first the ball travelling up and down the field. At one time it looked as if the Gymkhana must score but Sergent and Light scored excellently and the next minute the local men had to defend their own goal and half time was called with the score standing at Gymkhana one goal, 14th. Bo. I. *nil*. The second half from start to finish was a most desperate game. The 14th did all they knew to score, but the Gymkhana with the aid of a good deal of luck managed to keep them out. The Poona men had several chances but always missed their stroke at the critical moment. It was a very fast game, and playing in the heat at 4 o'clock distressed the Gymkhana team a good deal and they were done to a turn at the call of time. It was the best game witnessed since the tournament began, a great feature of it being the absence of the cry of sticks.

DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY vs. CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

The second game was not particularly interesting. From the commencement it was apparent that the Durhams had the upperhand, and their score of four goals hardly represents the game as they should have scored many more times, but they frequently had "sticks" and occasionally a "Foul" given against them which gave the boys oportunities of clearing their goal. Once or twice the boys got away by good play, but their combination went to pieces when they came to the Durham's backs. The Durhams have a really good team, and the game to-morrow against the Gymkhana should be a good one. I fear condition will tell and that the local men will go under, but I fancy it will be a tough fight.

14 B. N. I.

Goal, Akbar Khan; Backs, Jawahir Singh and Gurdhan Ali; Half Backs Lt. Light, Ahmed Khan, and Krishna Mehta; Forwards Lt Sergeant, Lt Hunt, Subedar Gurdat Singh, Shivram Mehtar and Ramnak Deonak

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Goal, Murray: Backs: M Reid and Green; Half Backs, Williamson Stephens and Forwards: Reid. Back Townsend, Moors and Fischer.

DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY.

Goal: Doyle; Backs, Smith and Lieut Dunlop; Half Backs, Steuart, Jehn and Cook. Forwards, Good. Croft, Robson Blaver and Salmond.

THE HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 6.

THE tie between the 20th Hussars and the Royal Irish Regiment was played off this morning, before a large number of spectators. In the first time nothing was scored by either side. Ten minutes play was extended, and the Royal Irish managed to score a goal and won one of the best matches ever played in Poona. The following is the detail of the play:—

20TH HUSSARS.

Goal
Butcher

Shirgold — Sheaff

Sandells, Parker, Bright,
McClintock, Cheeseman, Harvey, Joice,
Martin.

O

Redmond, Tyler, Lieut. Furber, Preston,
Plunkett.
Quinn, O'Neill, Cruise
O'Brien — Plunkett
Dwyer
Goal
18th R.I. Regiment.

The coin turned up in favour of the Hussars who chose the northern goal. The Irishmen set the ball in motion but were not permitted to go very far when it went out. Play warmed up from the very start both sides pressing well. The sphere was run from one end of the field to the others the give and take being reciprocative. On two occasions, however, the mounted men managed to press their opponents in a manner that was somewhat dangerous to Dwyer, but O'Brien each time interposed and the sphere was sent out of danger. The defence of the Royal Irish backs was at this time very good, as they were able to beat back repeated assaults "Hands" were claimed and allowed against the 20th Hussars not long afterwards and following up their advantage the Irish were able to work their way down, and give Butcher some of their attention. The attack was repeatedly pressed in, but the defence was quite as stout and determined as that of the other side had been and the result was that when half time sounded nothing had been scored.

Harvey restarted for the Hussars by passing to Joyce, who, however, was soon deprived and the sphere was immediately transferred to the Hussars territory. Here it remained a short space and Redmond drawing it out of the rack sent in a round shot, which lodged in the net but was disallowed on account of "off-side." In the words of the song, this state of things was too good to last," and Cheeseman soon relieved the pressure on his posts by making a pretty run down the line. Dwyer was called upon to save, and did so in the nick of time upsetting Harvey in the effort, but though temporarily relieved the assault was soon after renewed. A determined attack by the Irish forwards changed this and the Hussars in turn were reduced to act on the defensive. A "corner" to the Royal Irish at this time was very nearly converted, but though the attack was temporarily repulsed the Irish were soon able to renew their attentions. Tyler at this time found an opening but the shot he sent in went wide. A second "corner" followed with like result, but it was evident that the Irish were getting more attentive. After some good skirmishing Furber managed to come into possession and drove the ball well in clean beating Butcher. He was given "off-side," and the advantage failed to count. Time sounded not long after the scores being nil all.

With ten minutes extension either way and a change of grals the game was then restarted. The Hussars immediately became the aggressors and rushed D. Dwyer's coarge, but that worthy henchman was as vigilant as ever, and drove out with a good strong kick. Spectators were treated to some fine passing by either side, but just before the half time closed Plunkett succeeded in notching the first goal to his side.

In the next interval the Hussars endeavoured to turn the scale their way and made a couple of rigorous assaults. The defence however, was quite as good as formerly and when time sounded a little later the Royal Irish were still leading by one goal to the 20th Hussars *Vil*.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 5th October, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ..... inches	29·781
Temperature of the Air ..... degrees	84·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	81·2
Dew Point	80·0
Relative humidity of Air	85·4
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ..	2·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ..... degrees	89·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·0
General Directions of wind*	SE. WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ..... miles	163
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during the month	0·46
" " year	73·94
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 6th Oct.	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

"FORTY YEARS AFTER."

THE IMPORTANT MUTINY DOCUMENT TEN YEARS LATE.

Our evening contemporary yesterday, under headings three inches long, announced its discovery "by the merest accident of chance" of a letter written by General Wheeler, dated Cawnpore June 4,'57. Unfortunately for our contemporary it is not now published for the first time as it supposes, The letter *verbatim et literatim*, as it is printed by our contemporary last evening, first saw the light in the columns of the 'Bombay Gazette" of June 9, 1888 and was reproduced in every Indian journal and every Home paper directly afterwards, as a reference to the files will show. Here it is, reprinted from our issue of that date:—

GENERAL WHEELER IN THE MUTINY.

An interesting letter, addressed by General Sir Hugh Wheeler, from Cawnpore, June 4, 1857, to Sir Henry Lawrence at Lucknow, and which has never before been published, has been placed at our disposal. In this document General Wheeler complains of the wants of European soldiers and foreshadows the dire events which followed some five weeks later. Two days after the despatch of this letter he was besieged by Nana Sahib, who was joined by the native troops of the garrison. "The whole Christian population," he then wrote to Mr. Gubbins, "is with us in a temporary entrenchment, and our defence has been noble and wonderful, our loss heavy and cruel. We want aid, aid, aid! Regards to Lawrence" (who probably had either not received or not replied to the document which we here reproduce):—

"Cawnpore, June 4, 1857.

"My dear Lawrence,—I have kept you well informed by E. T. of all going on here. You will see by a letter from Ponsonby, which I enclose, the state of Benares. In fact, the evil progresses and the want of Europeans is greatly felt. Trust in any of the Native Troops is now out of the question. The 2nd Cavalry, which to my knowledge has been ill-disposed for a long time is now in an almost acknowledged state of mutiny and ready to start at any moment for Delhi.

At one time that Regiment stood alone, although disaffection, to some extent, existed in all and it had intended to proceed by the south of the cantonment to the Treasury and make a dash at it, but it is now said that the 1st N. I. is sworn to join and they now speak of going off this night or the next, doing all the mischief in their power first—this to include an attack on our position. I fear them not, although our means are very small.—Under 200 men of all arms and 69 old soldiers, railway folk and merchants, six 9 Ps., and one 2 1-2 Pr., exclusive of your two guns. I have heard, but know not how correctly, that a small party of the Madras Fusiliers are to be in to-day.

Of course we can offer protection to nothing out of our intrenchments.

It is to be feared that the other two Native Infantry Corps may be carried off by the excitement to join the others. We will do our best.

The Governor-General has appointed Major-General Read Provincial Commander-in-Chief, until the arrival of Lieut.-General Sir Pat. Grant, who has been sent for to Madras. The former is my senior, and I can have no objection to his nomination. The latter is long, very long my junior; and although, if it please God to grant me life, I will continue in the due performance of my duty to the best of my ability until tranquility is restored; I shall then take the course which I feel due to my professional character and soldierly feelings.

General Grant is a friend of my own—no doubt a good soldier, but he has not the experience nor the trials that I have had. His connection with Lord Gough has carried him over me on every occasion; but as long as we were not brought into contact I neither complained nor envied him. I cannot serve under him, and it is a poor return for above fifty-two years of zealous, and I may proudly add, successful service, to be thus superseded.

My name with the Native Army has alone preserved tranquillity here up to the present time, and the difficulties which I have had, and still have, to contend with can only be known by myself. Your late lamented Military Secretary witnessed some of them.

I have been living in a tent in this dreadful weather until yesterday; I have performed Subaltern's duty in going the rounds at midnight, because I felt that I gave confidence, that I saw all right with my own eyes, and that doing my own duty I had a right to exact it from others.

I write with a crushed spirit, for I had no right to expect this treatment. But, my dear friend, whilst I wear the cloth I will endeavour not to disgrace it.

My service has been extraordinary—with the exception of my two years in Europe, *when unemployed*. I have had but three months' general leave and was never absent on medical certificate. I did forty-one years' regimental duty, for I had no friends, and I have had nothing from Government that it could withold from me and the whole has been crowned by this act—placing me under the orders of a Regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, my junior by more than fifteen years and my junior as a General Officer.—Believe me, very sincerely yours, H.M. WHEELER.

P. S.—We got in a lakh of Rupees in the usual way, with a Guard of 1 H. and 12 S. from the Treasury, three or four miles distant. I have had thanks ad nauseam, but there it stops.'

On the 4th July, it will be remembered, Sir Henry Lawrence died from the effects of wounds resulting from the bursting of a shell in his room at the Lucknow Residency, two days previously, while General Wheeler and his handful of Christian residents in the trenches were betrayed and butchered eleven days later.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

LOCAL INSTANCES.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—Yesterday I was reading your description of the mistaken identity of the Liverpool clergyman, when the Deputy Minister of a Native State told me a few very amusing incidents about himself, which I recount.

When a student at Thana he was accosted by the late Rao Saheb Ramchandra Oka, Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector of the District, and asked "where his brother Yesu Baba was." Little X—enlightened the Inspector by explaining to him that he was not "Bapu Kharkar," for whom he was possibly mistaken. The Rao Saheb turned to his companion and said: "Is not he quite like Bapu." The companion echoed: "Very much." In 1878, Mr. X—went to Nasik on Gazetteer duty and met at the station Rao Saheb Shahane, the Mamlatdar of that place, who bowed to him and said "Namaskar Bapu Saheb." Mr. Bapu Saheb Kharkar was then the Head Clerk of the Collector of Nasik, and must have met the Mamlatdar at least half a dozen times a month! Mr. X—merely responded to the bow and smiled. He subsquently related the incident to his friend and "counterpart" to the great amusement of all the company present. Next day he accompanied Mr. Kharkar to Mr. Woodward (the Collector), when that gentleman asked his head clerk whether his companion was his brother!

Another friend for whom he was repeatedly mistaken at the Grant Medical College by Post peons and by some of the students was the late Dr. Appa Athavle, who was in return often mistaken for him.

When the first Lion was acquired for the menagerie of the Victoria Gardens there was a great influx of visitors to that place and to the Victoria and Albert Museum situated near it. Mr. X—was then Assistant to the Curator of the Museum and was watching the crowd from his window. A man came running to him and said, "Athavle Saheb, Madame Chandra Rosolvate, the celebrated songstress and dancing girl, is at the gate and hopes you will send help in remembrance of the happy time you passed in the singing party at the Dadar entertainment." Mr. X—immediately saw the fun of the thing, but kept quiet and sent one of his sepoys to help the party through the crush; but when the public performer, while thanking him, was told that his name was X—and not Athavle, the mortification she felt could only be shown in its true light by an artist assisted by a photographer,—the blushes, the humbled and suppressed smiles and the exchange of glances of surprize between the companions of the dancing girl were very amusing indeed!

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay once in responding to Rao Sahebs X—'s bow extended his hand to him and asked,—"How is your Chief, Mr. Chitre"? "I am X—Your Excellency." was the modest reply! "Oh! of course, you are the curator. How are you?' said His Excellency. Mr. K. S. Chitre was the Karbhari of Miraj and the enquiry was about the health of his Chief!

When in London in 1886 Mr. X—'s friend Dr. Mantri, the son of a well known Bombay Solicitor, asked him to lunch with him and introduced him to his landlady and her daughter or neice, Mr X—felt very uncomfortable when he found that he was being very carefully examined and that the two ladies were exchanging thoughts in whispers audible enough to raise suspicion that he was the subject of careful scrutiny. He at last discovered through his friend that there was a striking resemblance between himself and the landlady's late husband.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT—October 5.

10 p.m.	83·6

THURSDAY—October 6.

6 a.m.	81·4
10 a.m.	85·2
2 p.m.	87·7
4 p.m.	87·4

DEPARTURE OF THE 1ST BATTALION GORDON HIGHLANDERS.

THE Indian Troop Service Transport Nubia, Captain G. C. Henning, R. N. R., sails (to-day) for Southampton, with the 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders, and details, consisting of 50 officers, 7 ladies, 6 children, 246 men rank and file (invalids) 5 women, and 8 children, 995 men rank and file (in health), 55 women and 102 children, in all 1,241 non-commissioned officers and men, 60 women, and 110 children. This fine regiment leaves the shores of India to-day by the transport Nubia. The regiment was raised in 1787 and came to India in 1788 and took part in the storming of Seringapatam returning to Scotland in 1807. Thence it proceeded to Ireland in 1810, and went to England in the same year. It left for Jersey in 1811 proceeding to Sicily in the same year. From the last named place the regiment went to the Ionian Islands in 1814 and to Gibraltar in 1820. Returning to England in 1823, it again went to Ireland in 1824 and returned again to England in 1830. The same year the regiment proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope. Returning to England in 1843 it proceeded to Wales in 1844, and to Ireland in 1845. In 1849 the regiment came out to India a second time, and was present at the capture of Delhi and relief of Lucknow under Sir Colin Campbell. After remaining twelve years in India, the regiment returned to England in 1862. Thence it went to Ireland in 1866, thence to Gibraltar in 1877, and after a years halt at the latter place, the regiment proceeded to Hongkong in 1878—Half the regiment was sent to Singapore in 1879; to Cape of Good Hope and Natal in 1879; to Ireland in 1875; thence to the Channel Islands in 1887, returning to England in 1878. It proceeded to Malta in 1881; thence to Egypt 1882. (War of 1882 including the battle of Tel-el-Kebin and campaign of 1884-85) to Malta in 1885; and thence proceeded to Ceylon in 1888. After five years stay in Ceylon the regiment arrived in India for the third time in 1892. In 1895 it took part in the Chitral Expedition and in the storming of the Malakand Pass and lastly the battalion under the command of Colonels H. H. Mathias C. B distinguished itself in the Tirah expedition, especially in the heights of Dargai which has now become history. We wish the regiment *bon voyage* and no doubt it will be accorded a welcome home. The following are the names of the officers that are accompanying the regiment:—

Col H H Mathias, C B	Lieut G E Cameron
Major G F Downman	Lieut G S G Cranford
Major H H Burney	Lieut C J Simpson
Captain H P Uniacke	2nd Lieut G D Dalrymple-Hay
Captain E B Towse	
Captain F W Kerr, D S O	2nd Lieut J W M Ingelby
Captain W E Gordon	2nd Lieut C Optin
Captain R N Tyther	2nd Lieut J M MacLaren
Lieut G R Macnab	Lieut Acting Adjt A F Gordon
Lieut A S Wingate	
Lieut G D Mackenzie, D S O	Captain and Qr Mr H Carlaw
Lieut K Dingwall	

The following are the names of the officers:—

Col H H Mathias 1st Bn Gordon Highlanders	Capt C N B Ballard R A
Lieut Col G F F Downman 1st Bn Gordon Highlanders	Capt O D Rigg Warwick Regt
Lieut Col J Piercy 1st Dorset Regt	Lieut H E Raymond York Regt
Lieut Col H H Burney 1st Bn Gordon Highlanders	Lieut G R Macnab Gordon Highlanders
Lieut Col A W Hill 1st Middlesex Regt	Lieut and Adjt A F Gordon Gordon Highlanders
Major T B Weston 20th Hussars	Lieut A S Wingate Gordon Highlanders
Major and Mrs S F Freyer R A M C	Lieut G D Mackenzie Gordon Highlanders
Major J Stables R A M C	Lieut K Dingwall, Gordon Highlanders
Major B L Mills R A M C	Lieut J E Hughes, I S Corps
Captain F D L Wilson Farquharson Rl Highlanders	Vety Lieut F W Carr A V D
Captain and Mrs H D Mason R A M C	Lieut G E Cameron Gordon Highlanders
Capt and Mrs F J W Porter 3 children R A M C	Lieut G S G Crauford Gordon Highlanders
Captain C W Brownlow R A	Lieut C J Simpson Gordon Highlanders
Captain G W Massey R I Rifles	Lieut A K Heyland I S Corps
Captain G S Tullok, Gloster Regt	Lieut D R Younger Gordon Highlanders
Captain and Mrs H G Uniacke, 1st Bn Gordon Highlanders	Lieut H A Douglas Wilts Regt
Capt and Qr Mr H Carlan 1st Bn Gordon Highlanders	Lieut M Synge I S Corps
Capt L P More R A M C	Lieut F W Hoddart Wilts Regt
Capt and Mrs E B Towse 1st Bn Gordon Highlanders	Lieut R E Gatehouse, West Riding
Capt and Mrs F W Kerr 1st Bn Gordon Highlanders	2nd Lieut J D Dalrymple Hay Gordon Highlanders
Capt and Mrs H G Holmes Yorkshire Regt	2nd Lieut J N W Inglby Gordon Highlanders
Capt and Mrs H T Arnold Wiltshire Regt	2nd Lieut C A Milward Wilts Regt
Capt and Mrs A St Q Ricardo I K Fusiliers	2nd Lieut C Ogston Gordon Highlanders
Capt W E Gordon, Gordon Highlanders	2nd Lieut J M McLaren Gordon Highlanders
Capt R N Tytler Gordon Highlander.	Rev Archibald Church of Scotland
	Wife of Lieut and Qmr F D Russell and 4 children Cheshire Regt

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	2	2	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	8
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	4	3	
	Chuckla	0	0	
	Umarkhady	2	0	23
	Dongri	0	1	
C	Market	2	1	
	Dhobi Talao	2	1	
	Fanaswady	0	0	24
	Bhuleshwar	2	1	
	Khara Talao	1	0	
	Kumbarwada	3	2	
D	Khetwady	0	0	
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	9
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	0	0	
	Tarwady	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	1	1	
	Kamatipura	1	0	28
	Tardeo	1	0	
	Byculla	1	0	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	2	
	Sewree	0	0	5
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	1	1	
	Worlee	0	0	7
	Water Division	0	0	
	N.-R. & Unknown	0	0	0
	HOSPITALS.			
	Jain		2	
	Modh & Parwad		1	
	Telegu		1	
	Thakordwar		1	
	Arthur Road		2	
	Dariasthaa		1	28
	Modikhana		2	
	Port Trust		2	
	Madanpura		1	
	Kapole & Lad Joint.		1	
	Maratha		3	
	Total	23	32	132
Total plague deaths to date		31,346	27,650	
Same date last year		8	4	119

CHOLERA.

Attacks	1
Death	0

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

MONDAY'S RETURNS.

MONDAY presented another clean plague bill, no fresh cases or deaths being reported. The highest mortality was in Wards 8 and 25, where 8 and 5 deaths were recorded against 4 and 1 of the previous five years. The general death-rate was 51 as compared with 62 of the previous five years. This makes the fourteen consecutive day in which a clean bill of health has been presented.—*Englishman*.

PROSPECTS OF MADRAS CRICKET.

ON all sides it appears highly probable that the Madras Cricket Club's season of 1898-99 will see a most desirable revival of interest in the game itself by actual players and also by the outside public. A very strong card of fixtures has been arranged, and the "out" matches, for the most part, have been played. Nine "out" matches were arranged and six have been played, resulting in three wins, two defeats, and a drawn game, all in the Club's favour, at Bellary. The victories were over the Shevaroys, Coimbatore and a weak Malabar team, the Club suffering severe defeat by an innings and 25 runs from a Nilgiris XI at Ootacamund, and from the Kolar Gold Fields C. C. who had the assistance of B. Jaya Ram, while the Club team was unusually weak even for an "out" match on a holiday. The innovations were the two matches against Bellary and Malabar, which it is hoped, have become fixtures. The regular season at Chepauk was fixed to begin on October 1st with a match against the Staff Corps, which, however, from unavoidable circumstances fell through. There are after this on an average two matches every week up to 21st January 1899.—*Mail*.

THE BATTLE OF OMDURMAN.

THE CHARGE OF THE 21ST LANCERS.

"C'EST MAGNIFIQUE, MAIS CE N'EST PAS LA GUERRE."

THE special correspondent of the *Pioneer* apparently agrees with the German critic as to the Lancers, charge at Omdurman. He writes:—

I have told how the Lancers were ordered to clear the way to Omdurman for the advancing Infantry. They left the latter still in the zariba preparing to form for the march, while they trotted southwards in columns of squadrons. They passed between the Signal Hill and the Nile, and surmounting the rise entered on the plain which streches for three miles to Omdurman. Here they at once caught sight of about 400 dervishes in nuliah or "korr" to their right front. Leaving one squadron in reserve, they whe

BOMBAY UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual general meeting of the members of the Bombay Underwriters' Association was held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Graham's Buildings, yesterday at 4 p.m., Mr. H. F. Wagstaff, presiding. There were present:—Mr. H. F. Wagstaff (Manager, South British Fire and Marine Insurance Co. of Newzealand), Chairman in the chair; Mr. Bell (Newzealand Insurance Co. Ld.); Mr. Sundar Pandurang (Messrs. Wallace and Co., Agents, North China Insurance Co. and Commercial Union InsuranceCo.); Mr. W. M.Ross (Messrs.Ewart, Latham and Co., Agents: London Assurance Corporation); Mr. Merwanjee D. Jeejeebhoy (Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co, Agents; Sea Insurance Co., Ld., China Traders Insurance Co., Ld., and British and Foreign Marine Insurance Co., Ld.; Mr. N. S. Glazebrook (Messrs Lyon and Co., Agents; Maritime Insurance Co); Mr. Krishnaram Ramchandra (Messrs Gaddum and Co., Agents, Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ld., Triton Insurance Co., Ld., Canton Insurance Office, Ld. and Imperial Marine Insurance Co. of Tokyo); Mr. D. H. Glade (Messrs. Glade & Co. Agents; Switzerland Marine Insurance C. Ld. and Continental Insurance Co., Ld.); Mr. H. E. Harrington (Messrs W & A Graham & Co. Agents; Straits Insurance Co Ld and World Marine Insurance Co., Ld); Mr Khunderao Ramchander (Messrs. Fleming Shaw & Co, Agents; Union Insurance Co); Mr. Shapoorjee Doctor (Messrs Latham, Abercrombie and Co Agents; Standard Marine Insurance Co.) and Mr. C. J. Michael, Secretary.

Mr. C. G. Michael, Officiating Secretary, having read the notice convening the meeting, the chairman moved the adoption of the Committee's report for the year ending 30th June 1898, which we publish below;

The Committee have now the pleasure to wait upon the members of the Association with a report on the more important subjects dealt with during the twelve months ending 30th June 1898, together with the usual audited statement of the funds and affairs of the Association up to that date. It will be seen that considerable progress has been made during the year in the direction of Agreements regarding rates, the Tariff for Mauritius, Red Sea ports, &c., having become an accomplished fact. The Native Craft Tariff and the Agreement *re* Calcutta and East Cost of India have also been well maintained. The rates fixed by the Mauritius, &c., Tariff are very moderate, and the Agreement has worked very smoothly up to date. In trades not covered by this Tariff, rates have declined in some cases during the year, and it is to be feard that Companies are at present granting indemnity at a price which, after paying petty claims, leaves no margin for the larger losses which must inevitably occur sooner or later.

KOBE FIRE.

Possibly the most important event in Marine Insurance circles during the year was the serious fire which occurred in the sheds of the Kobe Dock Co., at Kobe, Japan, on the 3rd March last. This fire destroyed some 7,500 bales of Indian cotton *ex* steamers Idzumi Maru, Maria Valerie and Japan, and 1,169 bales of American cotton *ex* steamer Braemar. The total loss on cotton was about Rs. 7,40,000, of which amount about Rs. 6,00,000 was claimed under policies issued in Bombay, The claims on Bombay policies were made under various fire clauses which extended the risk under the marine policies after date of landing, thus proving that these fire clauses, for which as a rule no extra premium is collected, add very materially to Companies' liability. The Committee drew the attention of Committee to this added risk during the year, but without any tangible result being obtained.

TARIFF OF RATES FOR MAURITIUS, RED SEA PORTS, AND EAST COAST OF AFRICA, &C.

Since the suspension last year of the Agreement for Mauritius Marine Insurance business, brought about by the withdrawal of one of the signatories, the Committee have devoted much time and labour to formulating a Tariff on the above lines, with a view of placing underwriting in Bombay on a better footing than had previously prevailed. In the first instance they address the Head Officers of Companies in Europe asking for their co-operation in the matter, and on receipt of the replies—which were of a generally satisfactory character—they put themselves in communication with the Agents, Underwriters and Managers of English, Continental and Colonial Marine Insurance Companies represented in Bombay, enquiring whether, in view of the assurances from Europe, they would be prepared to support the movement. All the Offices consulted consented to adopt the proposed rates, with the exception of the Agents of the Baden Marine Insurance Company, Ltd., and in reply to further circular the Committee were pleased to learn that Companies would be prepared to abide by the agreement on the understanding that it did not include the Baden Office. With this assurance before them, the Committee lost no ime in tabulating the new rates, and under date of 23rd May 1898, signatories were supplied with copies thereof with an intimation that the Tariff would come into force from the 25th idem. At a later date, and about the time this report was in preparation, the Committee, in response to suggestions received from various members of the Association, issued a new edition of the Tariff containing additional information as to rates *viâ* ports, and embodying several items which had previously been overlooked.

The movement bas so far worked well; and has, the Committee believe, given general satisfaction. Agents in Mauritius have maintained the new Tariff and offices in Calcutta have also duly respected it. The Committee are much indebted to the Institute of London Underwriters for valuable assistance in getting a similar agreement adopted by Head Offices of Companies in London, and helping the Committee in many ways in bringing the Tariff to a satisfactory conclusion. Their acknowledgments are also due to the Liverpool Underwriters' Association for similar assistance. Although the Tariff is at present confined to the English, Continental and Colonial Offices, the Committee are anxious that the Chinese and Japanese Companies represented in this City should in their own and general interests also join They are in correspondence with the different Offices on the subject, and hope eventually to obtain their adherence.

NON-ACCEPTANCE OF RISKS FROM CALCUTTA OR OUT-PORTS ON THE EAST COAST OF INDIA, AND VICE VERSA.

This Agreement, which came into operation from 1st August 1893, has been the subject of further correspondance between the Committee and the Calcutta Marine Insurance Agents' Association, owing to two Bombay Offices having in November and December 1897, departed from the terms thereof. The attention of the offices concerned was drawn to the matter, and the Committee were satisfied from the explanations given that the Companies had inadvertantly overlooked the agreement and that the cause of complaint would not recur. —Since December 1897, there have not been, as far as the Committee are aware, any breaches of the agreement by Offices, members of the Association.

TARIFF FOR NATIVE CRAFT BUSINESS.

Some alterations in and additions to this Tariff—which, since its introduction in 1892 has, the Committee are glad to say, been maintained by the offices concerned—having been found necessary at the latter end of last year, a general meeting of companies was convened, at which the rates for ports northwards of Bombay were revised, and the word "double" substituted for the words "fifty per cent. over and above" in section (2) of the Tariff, the clause being made to read as follows: "on goods other than cotton and or yarn in fullpressed iron-bound bales at double the rates provided for in the above schedule." Later on, owing to objection taken by one of the signatories to the rates previously adopted, a further meeting of offices was held for the purpose of considering the matter, when certain further alterations were made in the rates for risks, including the jettison clause. A copy of the amended Tariff, which was printed and circulated to signatories at the time; is now included in this report.

CALCUTTA, MAURITIUS AND COAST PORTS TARIFF.

Through the instrumentality of the Calcutta Marine Insurance Agents' Association, a Tariff, embracing risks for the above ports, was signed by all the representatives of Marine Companies having agencies at that place, agreeing not to accept, after 31st March 1898, Mauritius, outports or coastwise business at rates lower than those set forth in the schedule, and not to allow any discounts or brokerages in excess of those provided for in the schedule. At a later date, a reprint of the Tariff was issued embodying sundry small corrections and a clause referring to and regulating the acceptance of fire risk after landing of cargo.

FIRE RISK AT PORT OF DESTINATION.

This question engaged the attention of the Committee during the year, and in a circular addressed to the Agents, Underwriters and Managers of Marine Insurance Companies represented in Bombay, they pointed out the undesirability of covering such risks under policies eastwards from India, adding that where the risk was taken it should either be for a very short and well-defined period, such as covering transhipment, or an extra rate should be charged for it. From the minutes recorded, however, it appeared that there was a divergence of opinion among offices here as to the procedure to be adopted, some preferring to decline fire risk altogether rather than cover it at an extra rate, while a number of others expressed their willingness to adopt the Committee's suggestion, provided all other companies acted in the same spirit. On the other hand, representatives of some Companies were in favour of granting fire risks for seven days without extra premium. In view of these various expressions of opinion, the Committee did not see their way to take any further steps in the matter, and information to this effect was conveyed by a circular dated 3rd May1898 to the offices previously consulted. At a later date the question again came before the Committee in the shape of a representation from the head office of one of the members of the Association. In replying, however, to the firm through whom the reference was made, the Committee stated that the matter was not being lost sight of, and that with respect to Japanese ports the attention of offices had already been called to the danger they incurred in accepting such risks, adding that it was quite open to Companies to decline to cover it, but that meanwhile the Committee did not think it was any use trying to get an arrangement to charge an extra premium unless in conjunction with a special Tariff.

FIRE ON BOARD THE S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU."

Through the courtesy of one of the Marine Offices in Bombay—members of the Association—the Committee were favoured in February last with particulars received from their Agents at Hiogo in reference to the fire which broke out on board the Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamer "Hiroshima Maru" at that port about the end of January 1897. The vessel had arrived from Bombay with a cargo of cotton and rice, and it was alleged that had the steamer not been alongside the Bund and land engines available, the whole of the cargo and vessel would have been destroyed, as it was said that the Captain, Officers, and Engineers were not available at the time the fire took place. Further particulars obtained by the Committee respecting this disaster showed that the fire broke out in No. 2 hold; an alarm was rung on board and ashore, and very soon the land engines (these are all manual) commenced to arrive and pump water into the hold. Subsequently the steamer pumps started, but these latter did very little as they were found to be out of order. It took 36 hours to extinguish the fire, whereas it should have been put out in a quarter of an hour. It was further stated that all the superior officers of the vessel were absent, and enquiries made showed that there was no one on board at the time capable of taking charge either of the deck or engine department. In communicating the above information to members, the Committee called attention to the subject of

RISKS TO KOBE AND OSAKA,

and pointed out that steamers commanded entirely by Japanese should pay a higher rate of insurance than if officered by Europeans. As regards the clauses in marine policies on Bombay, cotton, viz.,—Bombay to Kobe and to the mill, Bombay to Kobe and or Osaka, with periods on shore from 3 to 30 days, the Committee suggested to members that the risk should stop at Kobe, and 10 days on shore should be allowed at Kobe only. It was further pointed out that the risk from Kobe to Osaka and to the mills was an important one; that the cargo boats were poor and generally overloaded without protection on top, and that a moderate breeze would swamps them if caught in the open; further that the cotton, being out of the possession of the importer, might stop days in the boats awaiting the convenience of the mills. The Committee were also favoured during the year with further particulars respecting this matter, which they lost no time in circulating for the information of members. They however felt that, as regards steamers commanded and officered by Japanese, it was useless fixing an extra premium unless the *rate* was first decided upon. The matter is not being lost sight of, and when the new Committee comes into office it will be brought forward again with a view to a scheme being formulated which would be acceptable to all offices.

FIRE CLAUSE IN MARINE POLICIES.

Attention having been drawn to the fact that a practice existed at Koba of storing cotton landed from steamers in godowns on the pier belonging either to private parties or a cotton syndicate, instead of it being stored in the Customs warehouses or Government godowns, the Committee were asked for an opinion as to whether, in the terms of the undermentioned clause, such godowns constituted "consignees' godowns," and consequently whether the liability for loss caused by fire ceased as soon as the cotton was stored in the godowns in question. The clause referred to reads:—

"Including all risks by fire for the space of seven days whilst the goods are on the wharves, wharf godowns, jetties or other places awaiting transhipment and or landing and or delivery, and the risk of craft or boats from thence to consignees' godowns." With respect to the above it appeared to the Committee that the clause consisted of two distinct parts, the first covering risk of fire for seven days while the goods were in the wharves, wharf godowns, or other places awaiting transhipment and or landing and or delivery. They pointed out that there was nothing in this part of the clause to exclude consignees' godowns, and that the term "other places" obviously included any place whatever, the sole proviso being that the goods were waiting "transhipment and or delivery." If the placing of the goods in the consignees' godowns could be held to constitute a delivery or if the goods were as a matter of fact delivered, then they considered that the risk ceased, but not otherwise. As regards the second part of the clause, reading "and the risk of craft or boats from thence to consignees' godown," it was pointed out that this referred simply to a craft risk, and provided that such craft risk was covered on goods while in transit by craft or boat to the consignees' godowns only, not while stored therein. While understanding that the clause in question was never intended to apply to Japan ports, the Committee considered that it was a vague, loosely-worded clause, and they strongly recommended its discontinuance.

PARTICULAR AVERAGE CLAIMS.

The opinion of the Committee was invited in July last as to what constituted "ordinary" and "extraordinary" charges in respect of particular average claims on merchandiese as customarily settled in Bombay. In a claim under a London policy for 12 bales paper, which arrived badly damaged by sea water and had to be sold by auction, the firm who made the reference stated that the policy-holder claimed charges, such as import duty, wharfage fee, cart and cooly hire, paid by him on these goods, and they desired to be informed whether these were not charges which should pertain to goods whether sound or damaged, and should, therefore, not be allowed in an ordinary particular average settlement. Replying in due course, the Committee stated that the usual way to adjust particular average claims was to take the percentage of difference between the sound value at the port of landing and the gross proceeds of the goods, and to pay this percentage on the insured value, plus charges which were usually only survey fee, auctioneer's commission, and possibly an agent's commission. The import duty and wharfage fees, they added, were not recoverable as such, but that they were really taken into account, inasmuch as they formed part of the value—sound and or damaged—of the goods at port of landing; furthermore, that cart and cooly hire, if incidental to the auction of the goods, would be fairly chargeable, but not otherwise.

WAR RISKS.

Replying to an enquiry from a member of the Association as to the rates of premia to be charged on such risks, the Committee stated that the matter had not been taken up with Marine Offices in Bombay, as no application had been made up to the time of writing, in regard to such insurances. They stated, however that in Calcutta it was customary to delete the F. C. and S. clause in most over-sea policies, and that the Marine Insurance Agents' Association at that place had been advised by the Institute of London Underwriters that the following rates should be charged:—By neutral steamers—By America ¼ per cent. to London and other ports, ¼ per cent., to Manila 1-4 per cent; and by neutral sailers, double the above rates, adding that these rates should be taken as a guide in event of offices here being asked to write similar risks.

CLAIM AGAINST A MARINE INSURANCE CO.

For the information of members, the Committee published in the Appendix a copy of the judgment delivered at the Bombay High Court in the case of a suit brought by a salt merchant against the British and Foreign Marine Insurance Co.

WRECKS AND CASUALTIES.

The usual summary of wrecks and casualties to vessels connected with the trade of the port is given in the Appendix, together with a summary of the reports made to Lloyd's Agents in Bombay by the various steam and other vessels which have met with accidents, casualties, or damage of any kind during the period under review.

WEEKLY RATES OF EXCHANGE.

The committee have regularly supplied to members the weekly rates of exchange fixed by them for insertion in policies of insurance, and the detailed figures are now published in the Appendix for facility of reference. The highest rate of exchange on London during the year was ls. 4 1-8d. and occurred on 23rd April 1898, while the lowest quotation was ls. 2 25-32d. and occurred on 2nd July 1897.

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

A list of the various Marine Insurance Companies working in Bombay, distinguishing the Companies accepting risks generally in Bombay, those actually accepting risks, and those having agents merely for the purpose of paying claims, has been compiled up to 30th June 1898.

THE LATE SECRETARY.

The report ends:—With very great regret the Committee have to record the death of Mr. John Marshall, Secretary of the Association, which occurred on 24th August 1898, while this report was in preparation. Mr. Marshall had been Secretary of the Association for the past fourteen years, and to his sound judgment, wide experience and careful guidance the success of the Association is largely due. The Committee desire to place on record the deep sense of the loss which the Association has sustained and which they feel sure will be shared by all members.

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

The chairman in addressing the meeting, said;

Gentlemen,—Before proceeding to the consideration of the report which is in your hands, I wish to refer to the very great loss which the Association has sustained, by the sad death of Mr. John Marshall, the Secretary, which occurred on the 24th August last. Mr. Marshall had acted as Secretary for some fourteen years and had filled the position with the conspicuous ability for which he was noted. He was besides a personal friend of many of the members by all of whom I feel sure his death is sincerely regretted. The report which is now before you, and which has been so ably drawn up by Mr. Michael, contains as usual full particulars of his work done during the year; and I am glad to say that a considerable amount of substantial progress has been achieved. This is evidenced more particularly by the Mauritius, Red Sea, and Coastal Tariff which came into force on 23rd May last and has been working very smoothly ever since. Certain alterations suggested by various members were embodied in a revised Tariff, issued on 27th July last and I may say that as the Committee are desirous of making the Tariff comprehensive and thoroughly workable, they will be pleased to receive suggestions from any members with that object in view. Personally I think the success of this Tariff should act as an inducement to us to proceed further in the same direction, and agree on minimum rates for the Homeward and the Eastward business In both of these sections the present rates are, down to a figure which can only be described as ridiculous, when the liability involved is taken into account, and I think it is now time for companies to reconsider the position, and ask for a more reasonable premium for the indemnity they provide. I do not think that an Agreement of the kind would be looked on with disfavour by shippers, for my experience is, that so long as all Companies charge the same, shippers do not object to pay reasonable rates. We have an illustration of this in the Mauritius Red sea Tariff. The rates in that Tariff are fair, and to the best of my knowledge there has not been a single complaint from either Merchants or Brokers that they are too high. I would suggest therefore that the new Committee take the question of Homeward and Eastward rates into consideration. The most important event during the year to most Companies was the fire which occurred on the 3rd. March last in the premises of the Kobe Pier Co. at Kobe, Japan, involving claims to the extent of some Rs. 600,000 policies issued in Bombay. The goods destroyed consisted principally of cotton which had been landed ex Steamers "Idzumi Maru" & "Maria Valerie" from Bombay. This Cotton was covered under Fire Clauses. attached to the Marine Policies, covering the risk for a certain period after landing, while the goods were on the wharves or in the wharf godowns waiting delivery. Companies have granted these fire clauses freely in the past, possibly in the belief that very little extra risk was involved. This fire however shewed that it is not by any means safe to assume that the wharves and wharf godowns are even moderately good risks. At Kobe there had been an exceptionally large import of cotton, The storage room in godowns was inadequate. so the bales were piled between the godowns. A light roof was erected over them and once the fire got a hold the draught caused the bales to burn with great rapidity and with the disastrous result alluded to. The plain fact of the matter is that we at this distance are not in a position to Judge of risks of the kind, and we shall be wise if we leave the ensurance of goods after landing to the fire companies on the spot whoare able to properly estimate the degree of risk, and to exercise some control over the class of goods stored. You may remember the Committee brought this matter under the notice of members in April last, but Companies did not seem disposed to take any action, and the question was dropped. I may say that since then in response to representations from various Companies the Committee have again taken up the matter and tt is probable that before long something definitè will be placed before members regarding the extension of the risk "after landing." From the statement of accounts you will notice that at the close of the year the Association had funds in hand to the extent of Rs. 7,417-2-5. Of this amount Rs. 3,000 was at the close or the year invested in Government paper. Since then your Committee have bought a further Rs. 2,500 worth of Government 3 1-2 per cent paper, costing Rs. 2,400 and you will be asked to confirm this investment. On the death of the Secretary, the Committee appointed Mr. Michael as "acting Secretary protem." Mr. Michael has on previous occasions officiated as Secretary; he is thoroughly conversant with the work and has always carried it on to the entire satisfaction of the Committee. Rule 10, provides "that a permanent Secretary be appointed." The rule does not go into details as to the manner in which the appointment is to be made, but I take it that the appointment is to be made by the members and not by the Committee. I have now much pleasure in moving that the report and audited statement of accounts as printed be adopted.

Mr. N. S Glazebrook in seconding the resolution tendered all that the chairman said in reference to he loss sustained by them by the death of Mr. John Marshall, their late able Secretary. He considered that it was a loss not only to the Association but to the whole of Bombay, He also endorsed his remarks in regard to fire risks on shipments to Japan and on native crafts in that country. He was glad to see that the Committee had not lost sight of this most important point, and he hoped that sooner or later a feasible scheme for remedying the drawback would be laid before the Association, The resolution was carried.

Mr. W. M. Ross next proposed that the purchase of Rs. 2,500 worth of Government paper in July last by the Committee be confirmed.

Mr. D. H. Glade seconded the proposition, which was carried.

APPOINTMENT OF THE SECRETARY.

Mr. D. H. Glade proposed that Mr. C. J. Michael be appointed permanent Secretary of the Association on the same remuneration as that hitherto paid, He remarked that under their rules a secretary might be appointed when the occasion arose, He thought that; this meeting was quite competent to make that appointment, He proposed that Mr. Michael, who was the assistant of their late Secretary, Mr. Marshall, be appointed to the post. Having acted under Mr. Marshall for a number of years, Mr Michael had become quite conversant with the ins and outs of their affairs. He had acted on several occasions independently during Mr. Marshall's absence, and his great experience and good business capacity rendered him perfectly fit for the post.

Mr. Krishnarao Ramchandra seconded the proposition, which was caarried *nem con*

THE NEW COMMITTEE,

The Secretary then reported the result of the scrutiny of the ballot for the election of the Committee for 1898-99: Mr. H. F. Wagstaf, Chairman; Mr. H. E. E. Procter, Deputy Chairman; Mr. N. F. Paton; Mr. John Pallard; and Mr. Krisnarao Ramchandra.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

THE POSITION IN SYDNEY.

A SYDNEY correspondent says:—No change has taken place in the federal position. It is an accepted conclusion, even in the opposition, that the want of confidence motion will be defeated; and the only difference of opinion is about the majority. The Opposition expect the Government to win by three or four, but the Ministerial whip is confident of a dozen. The expectation is that the Independent party, which professes something that nobody can understand, will go with the Government. There is a growing fear that the move of the Opposition would, if successful, mean that ultimately the issue would be narrowed down to an acceptance or rejection of the universally condemned bill. If Mr. Reid goes into a conference with no conditions or suggestions outlined by New South Wales, it is held that the other colonies will conclude that New South Wales has abandoned the points upon which the last election was fought, or that she will not vigorously urge them upon the other colonies. On the Government side fear is expressed that if Mr. Barton comes in power he would give way to the smaller colonies, as he did in the Convention, so that New South Wales might find herself in the same position as before the federal referendum.

Mr. Reid has no intention of allowing the debate to be unduly prolonged. The apparent intention to string out the talking until Mr. Barton gets into the House is to be effectively checked. "If I have anything to do with the matter." Mr. Reid said to-night, "the fight is not going over the next week. I shall endeavour to close the debate as soon as possible. It hangs upon one simple point, namely, whether the procedure proposed by the Government in submitting the resolutions to the House is right, or whether there should be a conference without resolutions. A simple issue of that sort should not require much discussion, and every day it lasts is a day taken from the federal business, which this Parliament was elected to do."

The anticipation that Mr. Sidney Smith, late Minister for Mines and Agriculture, will contest the Hastings and Macleay against Mr. Barton is practically confirmed. Numerous telegrams and letters have been received by him from electors, asking that he should stand. The constituency, they say, resents being made the vehicle of Mr. Barton's personal aims, and they prefer a sound man, in touch with the industries which the district desires to have developed.

A petition has been lodged against Mr. Wise's election for Ashfield. The sitting member was returned by five votes only, and his opponent, Mr. Bayister, is confident of his case.

A "WIDOWS" CLAIM FOR A VOTE.

RE-APPEARANCE OF THE HUSBAND.

THERE was an amusing incident at the Bolton Revision Court the other afternoon. According to a Bolton correspondent, a woman sustained a vote on the ground that she was a widow, and she also received expenses. She assured the Court that her husband was dead, and added that when alive he should have been a sailor, but was afraid of the sea. A townsman who had been in the habit of relieving the man sent word to the Liberal agent that the husband was an inmate of Bolton Workhouse, and on a clerk proceeding thither he found the man assisting the Union barber in his duties. Naturally the man was astonished to hear the report that he was dead, and he was equally surprised to learn that his wife was alive, being under the impression that she had died years ago, whereas at the present time she lives within a mile of the Workhouse. He expressed his intention of visiting his long-lost partner, whom he has not seen for twenty years, but the latter has evidently not forgotten the cause of their separation, for it was announced to the Court that if he called he would have a warmer reception than he would care for. As the Liberal agent, believing that the woman had made the statement in good faith, did not desire to pursue the matter further. His Honour took no action.

THE EXTORTION CASE.

CLIVE DURANT'S DEFENCE.

AT the adjourned Fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court, yesterday, the case in which Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit charges Clive Durant with attempted extortion of money, was called on for further enquiry before the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy. Mr. Macpherson, with Mr. Branson and Mr. Davur, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared on behalf of the prosecution, while the accused defended himself. The platform of the Court and the gallery were densely crowded as at the previous hearing. The Hon. Mr. Mehta and Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan watched the case on behalf of the other accused. The special jury which assisted in the trial was composed as follows:—

Mr. R. A. Hildreth, Foreman.

Mr J A Lord	Mr N G Velinkar
Mr E H McDowell	Mr Govind K Ranade
Mr J W Ilice	Mr Brijmohan Lall
Mr F J Clark	Mr Sorabji C Sett

Durant said that he had made a discovery in the book of the hotel-keeper; and he applied to his lordship to go into the matter after luncheon, so that his address might not be interrupted. He also applied under section 94 of the Criminal Procedure Code, that his lordship should order the bar-book to be produced.

His lordship said Durant might go on now with the hotel matter, and he would give him some further time in the afternoon for his address.

Durant then related how, at the instigation of Jeejeebhoy Petit, Kuka and others combined to annoy him, how they rushed in with a bailiff and dislocated all the arrangements of his room, and how with a view to annoy Williams, they carried away some of his things from the room. The hotel-keeper had the effrontery not to produce his bar-book, as ordered, but another book altogether. It was perfectly clear that he had another book, which he should be ordered to produce at once; and if he did not produce it, he should be punished for contempt of court or perjury.

Mr. Macpherson said there was no evidence of the existence of another book, and the man said he had no other book in his possession. Besides, it was a matter outside the limits of the present prosecution.

His lordship ruled that he could not be led into secondary cases and collateral matters; and that the matter must close here. Durant was, however, entitled to urge anything against the credit of the hotel-keeper as a witness.

Durant then put in a number of letters which had passed between him and Dady and Mehta, with the object of showing that, throughout these proceedings, he was set in motion by Mehta and Dady, who could not now turn upon him and say that he had got them into this trouble. He treated them as moving him in the matter, so as to place it out of their power to reproach him at any future date for the consequences. Resuming his previous narrative of the occurrences, Durant said that, on the 17th May, at Dorabjee Patel's house, Dorabjee produced a forged document purporting to be signed by Mehta and Dady, and which had been copied by a copyist. Dorabjee suggested that they should attest the document, and he offered them a thousand rupees each. Durant understood that Dorabjee had entrusted the matter to Nanabhoy, who got it written by a petition-writer. Dorabjee eventually suggested that Durant should furnish him with a copy, and that he would afterwards consider who should attest it. Durant said he would now mention a matter which both sides had concealed. When Dorabjee offered a thousand rupees to each of them, Durant took him aside and said his offer was preposterous, asking him if he had such a low opinion of him (Durant) that he would expose himself to such ignominy for a thousand rupees. Durant thought that a far larger sum had been placed at his disposal; and Dorabjee finally admitted that a lakh of rupees had been placed at his disposal by Jeejeebhoy Petit. Dorabjee further said that Jeejeebhoy Petit had no grudge against him (Durant), but that he wanted to ruin Mehta and Dady. Durant then said that he should get Rs. 75,000 out of the lakh, and the rest should go to Dorabjee and Davar, who wanted a share in the affair. Durant said that it then occured to him to dupe Dorabjee Patel, and as soon as he got the Rs. 75,000 on the forgery being completed and he had made a statement, he (Durant's) idea was to get an acknowledgement from Nanabhoy as to what he had heard on payment of a thousand rupees; and to do Dorabji an act of poetic justice, that is mulct him in Rs. 74,000 or Rs. 73,000. Durant then writes a letter to Dady to come to him as soon as possible. Durant said he never intended to join in the fraud, and that his intention was to pay off Dorabji in his own coin, Nanabhoy was quite delighted with Durant's idea of paying off Dorabji in his own coin. The reason the whole scheme fell through was this: Durant had told Nanabhoy not to mention the matter to anybody. But he did tell his wife Dinbai, who told her father Eduljee when the fat was in the fire. The whole thing was spoiled by Nanabhoy mentioning the matter to his woman Dinbai. This was Durant's theory and Nanabhoy said to him the next morning that the whole thing had been spoiled, and that Eduljee knew every thing of the counterplot to take in Dorabjee. On the 19th Durant found that the whole of the counter-plot had been discovered. Durant did not think that Jeejibhoy Petit was a party to have them arrested. Durant after words went to Mr. Roughton's to make a statement in the matter. Durant said he never had an intention of clearing out with the Rs. 75,000 He saw Mr. Byrne on the 19th; and on the 20th he began writing his statement, and was going to purchase some more paper, when he was arrested on the road by Constable Brewin Williams's statement that Durant wished to clear out with the Rs. 75,000 was an absurdity. It was only a counter-plot against Dorabjee Patel; and Durant never intended to clear out. Williams's object was to estrange Durant from the other persons.

Durant to his lordship: Later on that afternoon I called at Dorabjee Patel's office, and he showed a large bundle of currency notes he had in his pocket. In the evening, I was shown the house of Abiuli Husain, the man to whom the forgery was entrusted.

Continuing his address to the jury, Durant now said he had done with the outworks of the prosecution; and he would next go to the citadel. The most important document was that contained in the pocket-book; and he would show that the story of the prosecution was utterly untrue. It had not escaped the attention of the villainous concocter, Dorabjee Patel. It was a gross absurdity that Durant should have taken down the document in his pocket-book. He would have taken it down in some of the house stationery. He was the theory of the prosecution that Durant was incubating the report for two days. He was reproached for not having put he report in a sealed packet and entrusted it to some one whose word would have been beyond suspicion, and then have sprung it upon the prosecution at the proper moment. But as it happened, Superintendent Brewin got hold of the report and divulged its contents to the magistrate and Durant was glad that that had been done. His case had been seriously prejudiced by what had been done in the lower Court. He now came to a matter he had not dealt with before. It was unfortunate that the magistrate did not deal with the information as he ought to have done; that is, he did not swear the informant upon it, and issue a warrant or a summons at once. He ought to have done it. It was his duty not to go behind the information.

His lordship said he would tell the jury that the Magistrate was perfectly right in the procedure he had adopted. It was for his lordship to lay down the law.

Durant said he complained of an unusual procedure having been adopted. Mr. Owen saw the magistrate in his chambers, and Durant said he had anticipated the manœuvre that had been resorted to. It was a most improper interview that of Mr. Owen with the magistrate; and such an irregularity should never be tolerated in future. If the information had been dealt with by the magistrate as he ought to have done, they would have heard nothing of the conspiracy. Durant said that his story was the true one. The magistrate actually kept them in ignorance of the order he had made. Proceeding, Durant said he had kept in ignorance the other men, Dady and Mehta, of the matter between him and Dorabji Patel. It was a case of diamond cut diamond between him and Dorabji Patel; and Durant was very sorry indeed that he had got into trouble such respectable and honourable men as Messrs Mehta and Dady. They were men who would have feared to commit a crime like this as they would have feared death; and the disclosure of the proceedings taken against them must have come upon them like a thunder-clap. Durant said he never contemplated such a villainous fraud, much less committed it. He tried to show how improbable was the story for the prosecution. As regard the evidence of the hotel-keeper, Durant said he had been a bought witness, and had told a different story from what he told in the lower Court. Durant had nothing to complain of the way in which the prosecution had been conducted in this Court, which was quite different from the way in which it was conducted in the Police Court. He hoped the jury would come to the conclusion that the story for the prosecution was a myth and a concoction, and that the story for the defence was the truth. He noticed that some of the jurors were showing signs of weariness, but he hoped they would bear with him a little longer, as they were now coming to the crux of the whole thing. Durant read para 4 of the information of Jeejeebhoy Petit, and, remarking that it was all untrue, he stated his own version of the affair. When they were in the lock-up at the Police Court, while the others were in a terrible funk, he (Durant), in the thorough conviction of their own innocence, was laughing and chatting, and assured them that their innocence could be very easily proved. The next day Durant saw at once that a forgery had been committed by the prosecution of Mehta's and Dady's signatures. But the magistrate preferred not to see the truth. Durant said he was not going to digress a shade or an iota from the truth; and he said that his report was written before he was arrested before he knew of the existence of the information laid by the prosecution. According to his story, he handed to Nanabhoy exhibit N., the fair draft, and the letters of Dady and Mehta; and when he became suspicious of Nanabhoy, he accounted for them in his report drawn up on the 20th. When he drew it up, he was aware of the plot and counter-plot; and he conjectured that Dorabjee Patel's plot might succeed, and not his (Durant's.) He said his story was a plain, straightforward one. If the story for the prosecution were true, how could he (Durant) know that they were going to use the documents? On the 17th he had sent the documents to Dorabjee Patel, and he had, therefore, anticipated in his report that Dorabjee Patel was going to use them. The prosecution had given no earthly reason why Nanabhoy should go to Durant on the 19th, because Dorabjee had all the documents in his possession on that date.

Durant then referred to what he called the mysterious disappearance of the documents supposed to be forged from the cupboard of the Police Court. It was one of the most remarkable circumstances and a curious coincidence that could possibly be conceived. When he applied to the magistrate for permission to make a comparison he was not allowed to do so. Durant then addressed the jury at great length as to the disappearance of the documents, and their being found some time afterwards, remarking that what probably happened was that seeing that he was in possession of an absolutely destructive document such as would descend like a thunderbolt upon the prosecution, Dorabjee Patel, who was known to be intimately connected with one of the officers who had the custody of the court, must have bribed one of the court peons to get hold of the records. It was simply an idle nonsense to pretend that there was no disappearance of the documents. Durant then wished to put the proceedings held before the magistrate in respect of the missing documents in evidense.

Mr. Macpherson asked if Durant only wanted to put the proceedings in evidence or to read it, which would in deed be something dreadful. Durant asked permission of his lordship to allow him to inspect the proceedings that evening to enable him to mark passages on which he relied to be put in evidence on the following morning.

Mr. Macpherson had not the slightest objection to the proceedings being on record, but he thought that Durant having admitted the identity of the documents there was an end to the matter.

His lordship granted Durant's application.

Durant having finished his address at 3-30 p.m., he was asked to call witnesses on behalf of the defence.

Charles Norman Hall, Superintendent of the House of Correction, examined by Durant, said that he remembered Williams and Durant being brought to jail on the 20th May. They were treated as under trial prisoners, and were confined together. Witness visited every part of the jail every day. Durant was released first. Williams did not show any uneasiness that he was guilty of the charge; on the contrary, he repeated that he was innocent and unconnected with the case. Witness never suggested to Williams that he should become an approver. When he came on Monday last in court, Williams came up to him and asked him if he recommended him to become an approver in the presence of Mr. Butler. Witness declined to answer the question. Williams constantly proclaimed his innocence.

Witness was not cross-examined.

Durant then desired to call Dady a co-accused in the case, as a witness on behalf of the defence.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta, who was watching the case on behalf of Dady, said that he had no objection to Dady being called as a witness, provided it could legally be done under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code. He argued at great length that though according to the two English cases which he cited co-accused could be called as a witness.

Such a procedure could not be adopted under the section of the Code which stated that no oath could be administered to the accused. Mr. Mehta cited three Indian cases in support of his argument. He added that his client was willing to be examined as a witness if the law allowed it to be done. He left it to his lordship to decide.

Mr. Anderson, who watched the case on behalf of Mehta, another co-accused, said that he was not just then prepared to argue the question. If he had any arguments to urge in addition to what had been stated by Mr. Mehta he would state at the time his client was called into the witness box.

His lordship said that Mr. Anderson ought to have been prepared as he knew that his client was subpœned as a witness by Durant. Mr. Anderson would not be heard on the question afterwads.

Mr. Bahadurji who represented Bottlewalla the third co-accused, agreed with the view expressed by Mr. Mehta and left the matter in the hands of his lordship

Durant argued at great length that the cases cited by Mr. Mehta were not on all fours with the present case. He said that if he was not allowed to call the three co-accused as his witnesses his case would be considerably prejudiced. He applied for a separate trial because he thought that he would then be in a position to call the co-accused as his witnesses and would be benefited by such a procedure.

Mr. Macpherson argued that there was nothing in the section of the Code to take the case out of the general rule laid down by the authorities. It was all very well from Durant's point of view to call the co-accused as his witnesses, but how about the point of view of the co-accused. Them would be absolutely solid and substantial reason for not calling them, because if they were put into the witness-box they would be liable to be cross-examined. He (the learned counsel) would for one exercise his right in a most sparing way. cross-examining them solely in connection with the charge against Durant, and not with the ulterior view of the charge which they would be called upon to answer in the other case. Their cross-examination could not be used under section 132 of the Code against them in their own trial. Durant ought to weigh the point very carefully and see whether it was so very important in his own interests as to render it incumbent upon him to absolutely justify his subjecting the co-accused to any possible risk to which the learned counsel had alluded. If, however, Durant pressed to call the co-accused as witnesses it would not be safe or desirable having regard to future possibilities to refuse him to be allowed to call them as witnesses in his defence.

Durant thanked Mr. Macpherson for the able and impartial opinion given by him and urged that he would be the last person to call the co-accused who had suffered so much as his witnesses, if he knew that they would be prejudiced. He knew that they were willing to come forward to give their evidence. Mr. Mehta's objections seemed to be more of a technical character than on the merits of the question.

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THE KAISER'S VISIT TO JERUSALEM.

PREPARATIONS FOR HIS RECEPTION.

A CORRESPONDENT of the "Pall Mall Gazette" gives the following account of the preparations which are being made at Jerusalem to receive the visit of the German Emperor :—

Jerusalem is getting ready to receive its distinguished visitor. At Jaffa, the port of Jerusalem, one sees the first signs of the preparations. In the chief streets through which the German Emperor will pass in a carriage every effort is being made to patch up and make once more habitable the great number of the houses threatening to fall, and to give them a festive appearance. Hundreds of people are busy in improving the state of the high road leading from Jaffa to Jerusalem; they work, almost without a break, from sunrise until sunset, and thus earn, perhaps, three piastres, or sixpence. Where the road has been made up one sees wretched hacks painfully drawing an old street roller which has not been used for close upon thirty years. The last time that this road from Jaffa to Jerusalem was attended to was in 1869, when the then Crown Prince Frederick William of Prussia made a tour in the East. A few kilometres further along the road camels and asses are carrying heavy burdens of stone, which are broken up and thrown down in the worn-out places. At other places Arab boys and girls are bringing up earth in rush baskets carried on their heads; these baskets are filled at a neighbouring hill, and the little Arabs have to use their hands as spades, for no implements are supplied to them. Behind all these various workers the Turkish overseer stands with a lash in his hand, and protects himself by an umbrella from the burning rays of the sun; next to him his ass patiently stands, since it is beneath the dignity of a Turkish official to go even two yards on foot.

A mail-coach travels between Jaffa and Jerusalem. This vehicle has been gradually evolved from an old four-wheeled cab, and performs the journey of just over forty-three miles in fifteen hours. In fairness it ought to be mentioned that this period includes three stoppages of one hour each in order to bait the worn-out horses and mules. Our team consisted of one old hack and two mules, one large and the other very small. This mode of travelling can be recommended for those who wish to study the country. My fellow-travellers were a German and a goat-breeder at Jerusalem. The latter had bought a stately he-goat for his flock at Jaffa. The sitting accommodation was really intended for two persons; hence, one can imagine that journey of fifteen hours undertaken by "three men and a goat." The driver certainly did at first refuse to take the goat as a passenger, but a timely tip acted as the usual charm and he gave way. Needless to say we had a troubled night, and we were glad to reach Jerusalem at five o'clock in the morning. At that early hour numberless workmen were busy with the repairing of the road and streets. The state of the filth in all the streets is indescribable.

The numerous hotels, all "replete with every modern comfort," will soon open their doors after the long "close" season. Almost all foreign intercourse ceases in Palestine from until October. Countless numbers of tourists, naturally mostly German, are expected during the Kaiser's visit. Already so many notices of arrival have been received that all the rooms in the hotels have been taken, and many a traveller will have to put up with a sojourn in some form of tent or other. A sojourn in a tent is not to be fashionable in Jerusalem, seeing that the German Emperor will himself dwell in a tent, as no suitable house could be found for him at Jerusalem. The Turkish authorities are making every effort to give a festive appearance to every object of interest that the Kaiser will visit. The old and time-honoured "Temple place," whose holy calm is broken only by the monotonous chant of the Arab water-carriers as they deliver their leathern water-bottles at various houses, echoes once more with the clamour of workmen, who in true Eastern fashion gossip over their day's work. Arches and arabesques are being painted, and staircases and pavements are being renovated. The hand of the artist is busy regilding the many columns and polishing the marble walls and mosaic floors of costly work in the Mosque of Omar, the sanctum sanctorum of Mahometans, now standing on the site of Solomon's Temple.

The German church at Jerusalem is now finished, so far as the exterior is concerned. This church is to be consecrated on October 31 in the presence of the Emperor and Empress, and will receive the name of "The Church of the Redeemer." The Building material has been taken from the neighbourhood of Jerusalem. The church is in the Gothic style of architecture, with three aisles and two transepts; a cupola at the junction of the chancel and transepts will give plenty of light to the alter and central nave. The slender Gothic arches of the central nave will be supported by six pillars in the Ionic style, with gilded capitals. A soft and chastened light is given to the church by the beautiful stained windows made by German artists and depicting Biblical scenes. The interior of the church is almost ready; the chancel, altar, and choir seats still remain to be finished. The tower, which will be the highest object in Jerusalem, is on the southern nave. The chief entrance is at the west end of the church.

The Kaiser will also visit Bethlehem and stay there a little time; he has to dedicate there the German orphan home, which is being rapidly pushed forward.

A FEMALE SWINDLER.

AN INGENIOUS CHEQUE OPERATOR.

MARY M'INNIS, a delicate looking young woman, was charged at Carlton court Victoria on September 12, with obtaining £1 5s. from John Walls, £2 10s. from Frank M'Lean, furrier, of Lygon-street; and £1 8s. 9d. cash, and 8s. 3d. worth of goods from Mrs. Holtz, Rathdown-street, by false representations and valueless cheques. She pleaded guilty to the first charge, and not guilty to the two others. On 23rd July last accused purchased from Mr. Walls, butcher, Grattan-street, some meat, and tendered a cheque on the Union Bank, signed "D. M'Innis," for £1 10s. It was pointed out that the cheque was not in due form, and she saidshe would get another. She returned with a fresh cheque, which was cashed, and when presented was returned marked, "No account."

In the M'Lean case, informant stated that he gave accused his own crossed cheque for £2 10s. as change for one for £3, intending to stop payment if her cheque was not honored, but, only waiting till Mr. M'Lean was out of the way, accused sent M'Lean's own child, a girl of 13, to cash the cheque, at Mr. Sheahan's, opposite. In the case of Mrs. Holtz, accused, on 8th August, called at her shop, to pay 3s. she owed, purchased 8s. 3d. worth of toys, and handed in a cheque for £5, signed "D.M'Innis." As Mrs. Holtz had not cash in hand for change, accused went to the drapery establishment of Mr. Roberts, said her husband had just returned from West Australia, and had purchased the Battle Axe Hotel; that she wanted to clear off an old account of 6s., and asked Mrs. Roberts to deduct the amount from the £5 cheque. She was told to return at 5 p.m., and went back to Mrs. Holtz, and telling her that Mr. Roberts would cash the cheque at 5 p.m., obtained an advance of £1 8s. 9d. on it. The cheque was returned marked, "No account."

Accused stated that her husband was in a Sydney hospital. He had authorised her to sign the cheques, which she had believed would be met. She had omitted to sign the cheques so as to read "Union Bank," where her husband had an account, into which she had herself paid hundreds of pounds.

The bench sentenced her to twelve months on each charge, concurrent. Accused at once fell to the floor, shrieking, "Oh, my God! Have mercy on me!" and was carried out screaming "Mercy!" The parting between the prisoner and her daughter, a bright girl of 12, was a pitiable scene.

Since July last, when a warrant was issued for her arrest for obtaining 30s. by a valueless cheque from Mr. J. Walls, butcher, of Lygon-street, Mrs. M'Innis had been eagerly sought by the police. On Friday, six of her cheques were presented at one of the Carlton banks, and the total amount raised in this way since July is estimated at about £100. One of the "operations" reported was most ingenious. Calling at a suburban post office, she asked for letters, and was handed a telegram addressed to her. Glancing at the contents, she cried, "Oh, God, he's dead! Oh, my poor brother!" and burst into tears. The post mistress attempted consolation, and the woman showed the message, and, becoming calmer, added that the sad news must be communicated to several relatives. She bought a quantity of black edged stationary; but finding that she had no change, again burst into tears. A second "search" through her purse revealed a cheque for £3, which her "husband had just given her to buy a summer dress with, but, alas! it would have to go towards the mourning outfit." The postmistress, completely duped, cashed the cheque with a neighboring shopkeeper on endorsing it, discovering, too late, that the telegram was a trap, and the cheque valueless.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a 'button.' It soothes the child, it soften the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.—For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin;" also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists Grocers, &c.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, October 6.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Governor in Council is pleased to place Mr G F Keatinge, I C S Asst Collr and Magte of the first class in the district of Belgaum in charge of the sub division of that district comprising the talukas of Parasgad Sampgaon and Khanapur

H E in Council is further pleased to empower Mr Keatinge to call for and examine the record of any proceeding before any inferior Criminal Court situate within the local limits of his jurisdiction

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut H de V Harvest to act as Cant Magte Belgaum during the absence of Major H D M Minchin on leave on medical certificate or pending further orders

Lieut Harvest is further appointed to be a Magte of the first class in the Belgaum Dist and will exercise the powers with which he is invested within the limits of the Cantonment of Belgaum

H E the Govr in Council is pleased under Sec 5 of the Act to appoint Mr F G H Anderson I C S Asst Collr and Magte of the first class in the district of Ahmednagar to exercise the powers vested by the Act in a Magte of Police

Rao Saheb Narayan Anant Nadkarni acting Mamlatdar taluka Karwar in the district of Kanara is appointed to be a Magte of the second class in that district and is invested with additional powers specified

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by the Hon the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature Bombay of Mr Nanabhai Harichandraji acting Head Clerk in the Testamentary Registrar's office to execute and return processes awarded against or directed to be served upon the Sheriff of Bombay or which shall be awarded in any cause or matter wherein the Sheriff on account of his being related to the parties or for other sufficient cause cannot execute the same, vice Mr William Stewart Shaw on leave or pending further orders

Mr M Kennedy, Dist Supt of Police, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Azam Narsilal Hardevram, acting Head Karkun, taluka Chikhli, in the district of Surat, is appointed to be a Magte of the third class in that district.

Azam Dinkar Ganesh Patwardhan, Hend Karkun, taluka Amalner in the district of Khandesh, is appointed to be a Magte of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers, specified.

The Governor in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Sec 3 (1) of the Mamladars Courts Act 1876, to specially authorise Azam Bhimaji Krishna Sangli, Mahalkari, pethe Hukeri in the district of Belgaum, to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act

Rao Saheb Chhotalal Dwarkadas, acting Mamlatdar, taluka Kalol in the district of Panch Mahals, is appointed to be a Magte of the second class in that district, and is invested with additional powers, specified

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Anna Gopal Kotwal Huzur Depy Collr and Magte of the first class in the Thana Dist to take part with the Sessions Judge of Thana in preparing and making out a list of persons liable and qualified to serve as Jurors or Assessors at trials to be held before the Court of Session in the Thana Sessions Division and in hearing objections to the said list and revising the same in accordance with law

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr B A Brendon I C S on return to duty to be Asst to the Collr of Land Revenue Customs and Opium Bombay

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Sea Customs Act 1878 H E the Govr in Council is pleased—(a) Under Sec 5 there of to appoint for the Port of Bombay Mr B A Brendon I C S First Assistant to the Collr of Land Revenue Customs and Opium Bombay on return to duty to exercise all the powers conferred and to perform all the duties imposed on a Customs Collector and (b under the proviso to Sec 182 thereof to limit the powers of the said officer under that section to those indicated in clause b of the same

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr G M Ryan, on return to duty to be Divisional Forest Officer, South Thana

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J Pollen B A L L D Dublin I C S on return to duty to act as Commissioner of Customs Salt Opium and Abkari and Reporter General of External Commerce

Mr L G Swifte I C S Asst Collr Kolaba is allowed furlough on medical certificate for six months

MARINE DEPARTMENT

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W Torrie R I M Engr and Shipwright Surveyor to the Port of Bombay with effect from the 1st Oct 1898 vice Mr A W Seabrook retired

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W Torrie R I M a Surveyor at the Port of Bombay for the purposes of the said Act with effect from the 1st Oct 1898 vice Mr A W Seabrook

H E the Govr in Council is pleased under the provisions of Sec 28 of the Indian Steam Ships Act 1884 to appoint Mr W Torrie R I M an Examiner of Candidates for Certificates of Competency as Engineers and Engine drivers at Bombay under the said Act with effect from the 1st Oct 1898 vice Mr A W Seabrook

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W Torrie R I M a Surveyor at the Port of Bombay with effect from the 1st Oct 1898 vice Mr A W Seabrook

H E the Govr in Council is pleased under the provisions of Sec 22 of the Inland Steam Vessels Act 1884 to appoint Mr W Torrie R I M an Examiner of Candidates for Certificates of Competency as Engineers and Engine drivers at Bombay under the said Act with effect from the 1st Oct 1898 vice Mr A W Seabrook

Under the provisions of Sec 68 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act 1880 H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W Torrie R I M an Examiner to examine the qualifications of persons desirous of practising the profession of a Ship Surveyor at Bombay with effect from the 1st Oct 1898 vice Mr A W Seabrook

Under the provisions of Sec 81 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act 1880 H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W Torrie R I M an Insp r of Lights and Fog Signals for the Port of Bombay with effect from the 1st Oct 1898 vice Mr A W Seabrook

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn Major J Crimmin V C I M S on return to duty to act as Port Surgeon Aden

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT

The Rev H T H Rountree Junior Chaplain Bombay Ecclesiastical Estabt has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for one month on private affairs from the 3rd Dec

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr F G Selby, M A Oxon, Principal and Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy, Deccan College, is granted furlough for one year one month and twenty eight days from the 4th Nov next

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W H Sharp, M A Oxon, to act as Principal and Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy, Deccan College, during the absence on furlough of Mr F G Selby, M A Oxon, or pending further orders

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg Major J Crimmin, V C, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave

2nd Battn B B and C I Ry Vol Rifle Corps—Second Lieut R H Heath is brought on the strength of the Corps from the Supernumerary List

Mr J J [illegible] C S, is granted furlough on medical certificate for one year from the 13th Oct 1898

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Capt S H Burnett, I M S, M B, C M, to be Personal Asst to the Surg Genl with the Govt of Bombay with effect from 1st Oct 1898

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE)

The undermentioned Doctors lately arrived from England reported themselves for Plague duty on the 17th Sept 1898:—Drs J Thomson, N Tarachand and M A deQuadros

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Engr Estabt with effect from 12th Aug 1898, vice Rao Bahadur Himatlal Dhirajram retired:—Mr G McC Harrison to Ex Engr, 2nd gradn, permanent, and Mr H C R John to Ex Engr, 2nd grade, sub pro tem

The following promotions and reversion are ordered in the Engineer Estabt:—Mr Kabambi Shrinivasachar, B A, L C E, to be Asst Engr, 1st and 2nd grade, and Mr Vinayak Trimbak Agashe, I C E, to be Asst Engr 1 grade

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE

Appellate Side

The Hon the Acting Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr Vishnu Balaji Kane Talekar a Sanad authorizing him to practise as a Pleader in such Court or Courts of the Sholapur-Bijapur Dist as may be assigned to him by the Dist Judge

BY THE COMMISSIONER

Central Division

In consequence of the retirement from the service of Mr Dattatraya Nilkant Joshi, third grade Mamlatdar of taluka Javli in the Satara Dist, with effect from the 6th ultimo, the following promotions are ordered:—Rao Saheb Balvant Bhaskar Khandekar sub pro tem third grade Mamlatdar to be third grade Mamlatdar Rao Saheb Waman Abaji Shirolkar fourth grade Mamlatdar to be sub pro tem third grade Mamlatdar Rao Saheb Nanappa Sidappa Jamdade sub pro tem fourth grade Mamlatdar to be probationary fourth grade Mamlatdar and Mr Shankar Keshao Sathe at present Relief Mamlatdar in the Sholapur Dist to be sub pro tem fourth grade Mamlatdar continuing to be on famine duty pending further orders

Mr Shankar Keshao Sathe is posted to the Javli Taluka in the Satara Dist

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of Unclaimed Letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Aigur, Brohmoisri Senthinath	Fitzsimons, N	Phibbs, W & Pollastrelli, August
Arnold	Frank, Ant	Postwalla Rustomji
Arnold, A J, Miss	Gallrot, E D	Jamsetji
Bailey, Civil	Goode, W	Radmore, F
Banly	Green, Miss	Randall, Mrs
Barry, Sophia Mrs	Hay, I Errot	Robert, O G
Beck	Henriques, Joao Affonso	Roodrow, James
Black, A T	Hunt, W	Schondienst, Josef
Blondin, J Alexander	Huscin, Abdulla	Sohah, A
Chalke, G E	Jones, Miss	Schwartz, Mrs
Chand, L Lall	Lascelles, J H	Sen, B B
Cloven, J	Lightowler, A W	Stone
Dobrowich, W	Luigi, Marienaro	Stuart, A W
Dora, Aleksandro	McGrath, E J	Sutcliffe, S Mrs
Ordon, Miss	Micallef, Giovanni	Tweddle, A G
Edal, Jacob	Moody, V K Theygarava	Uiseir, H
Everard, J	Orts, Pierre	VanTassel, E Mrs
Fairley, V Mrs	Ost, A Dr	Vignali, A Dr
Fenn, B, Miss	Peterson, A Mrs	Warden, G H
		Wardlow, E, Miss

FLORILINE!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed of parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

PURELY PERSONAL.

BEFORE the Duke of Connaught left England after the conclusion of our military manœuvres to witness those of our friends across the Channel, he expressed a wish that he might have the opportunity afforded him of closely looking at the work which the cavalry in France would be called upon to perfrom. The Royal Commander of the troops at Aldershot, now on leave, is a through cavalry officer, and although he has something akin to a paternal interest in every arm of the service, it is known that he takes more than an ordinary interest in cavalry manœuvres.

Prince Max of Baden, who has been betrothed to the Grand Duchess Helene Vladimirovna, is the only son of the late Prince William of Baden, and his mother is a sister of the Duc de Leuchtenberg, and a granddaughter of the Emperor Nicholas I. Prince Max, who was born in July, 1867, is a nephew of the Grand Duke Leopold, an ultimate heir to the throne, as the Hereditary Prince of Baden, who has been married for many years, has no children. The Grand Duchess Helene, whose beauty and accomplishments are matters of notoriety in Russia, is the only daughter of the Grand Duke Vladimir Alexandrovitch and her mother is the sister of the late Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The Grand Duchess, who was born in January, 1882, will have a large fortune, and, as a granddaughter the Emperor Alexander II., she will receive during her life a monthly allowance from the Russian Imperial Treasury, in accordance with the Romanoff family statutes which were framed by the Emperor Paul, and revised by the Emperor Alexander III.

The death of Major De Winton, one of the best-known Anglo-Australians in London, will cause widespread regret in the Australasian Colonies. The gallant major served with the Wiltshire Regiment—now known as the 99th or "Nines"—in Australia in the forties, and had command of the detachment that was sent up to found the Gladstone colony in what is now Queensland. An important town in Central Queensland is named after him. His experiences in dealing with the convicts in Eastern Australia, Norfolk Island, and Tasmania were unique, and have been recorded in an interesting book which he wrote a short time ago. The major was a lifelong friend of Mr. Gladstone, for whom he had a great admiration and respect.

It may not be generally known that Colonel Frank Rhodes, whose name is now so prominently before the public, numbers amongst his accomplishments the acquaintance of a connoisseur with antique furniture. When Colonel Rhodes was stationed in Dublin he searched with industry and success amongst the old furniture shops of the city for choice specimens of Chippendale and Sheraton, which were carefully packed and shipped off to the residence of his brother, Mr. Cecil Rhodes, at Rondebosch, a suburb of Capetown.

Miss Darine Kerry, who made her *debut* at the Lyric Theatre as principal dancer "Little Miss Nobody" is another instance of a recruit that the stage has attracted to its ranks from society circles. Up till two years ago she was a pupil in the famous *atelier* of M. Julien in Paris, and there she showed great promise as a painter and a modeller in clay. Miss Darine Kerry, which is a *nom de theatre*, is well-known in hunting cirles, especially in Ireland, where she has ridden across the stiffest country, and is very proud of the distinction that she is the only English girl who has travelled to Spitzbergen on a voyage of disovery, and when out in that distant land she spoke with the Welman expedition. Another young lady who is making her *debut* in theatrical circles shortly is Miss Dorothy Yorke. She is the daughter of a distinguished literary clergyman in the North of England, whose writings have gained for him recognition in a Civil List pension. Miss Yorke is a ballad singer, has a powerful mezzo-soprano voice and makes her first appearance at the Alhambra. She originally trained with the idea of appearing in opera.

Mr. Stead, in the September *Review of Reviews* just issued, remarks that the American wife is certainly very much in evidence at present. After noting that Mr. Curzon's successor at Southport resembled him in having married a famous American beauty, he says: The spoils of the Empire are falling to the husbands of American wives almost as thickly as police captaincies in New York are distributed to the partisans of Tammany. An American girl queens it in the great palace at Blenheim, and another American girl who married a scion of the same house came within an ace of being wife to a Prime Minister. The leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons married an American. Mr. Chamberlain, who reigns and rules over an Empire from which a population as numerous as that of the Philippines could disappear without being noticed, sent his son to the States for a wife. Mr. Balfour is not married, probably, Mr. Stead thinks, because he has never been to America.

Maurice Leudet, in his book "The Emperor of Germany at Home," an English translation of which has just been issued by Messrs. Hutchinson, tells a number of anecdotes about William II. In illustration of the supposed fact that the Emperor has no great love for this country the story is recalled that one day before he came to the throne he was at a review and was seized with bleeding at the nose. As the officers of his staff pressed round him he reassured them. Do not trouble yourselves about it, gentlemen; it is only the last drop of English blood escaping from my veins.

By the death of the Rev. Frederick Christian Jackson, rector of Great Stanmore, a noteworthy cleric has joined the majority. He graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1848, and was ordained priest the following year by Henry of Exeter. For forty years he was rector of Grade, cum St. Ruan, Cornwall, after an apprenticeship as curate at Kenwyn under Bishop Harold Browne. From the time he rowed stroke in the University eight in 1847 he has been immensely popular with men, and Archbishop Benson used to say that it was such clergy as he who were the backbone of the Church. At Grade he was not only person but magistrate, lawyer, and referee. In St. Ruan rectory Nonconformists as well as Churchmen were welcomed, and in its garden Mr. Forbes-Robertson and Madame Modjeska for the first time played "Romeo and Juliet," and many artists will recall pleasant hours spent with the deceased. Mr. John Brett made sketches in the parish from some of his most famous pictures, and under his teaching Mr. Jackson, developed considerable artistic power, and out of the proceeds of some of his pictures exhibited at the Academy he restored his two churches and built parish schools. It was a great wrench for him to leave Cornwall in 1885 for Stanmore.

The Funffinger Spitze, on the rocks of which Mr. Norman Neruda has met his death, is one of the most difficult of the Dolomites, and one of the last to be conquered by the climber. There is no record of any attempt to ascend it earlier than 1888, when Dr. Darmstadter, of Berlin, tried and failed, coming to the conclusion that "the peak could not be conquered unless by artificial aids." No one actually got to the top until 1890, when Messrs. R. H. Schmitt of Vienna and J. Santner of Botzen, having reached the summit, wrote, in the Austrian Alpine Journal, "The expedition is by far the most difficult which I have ever undertaken. In no other peak are there so many difficult or so many dangerous places to overcome. Who will bring down our cards?"

It must have been a surprise to the pioneers to find their proud challenge taken up by a lady; but so it happend. Their cards were restored to them by Mervrow Imminch, of Amsterdam, who made the second ascent on September 4, 1891. Mr. Norman Neruda, climbing on the same day by a different route, reached the summit a few minutes after her. Several other climbers have since then climbed the mountain—among others another lady, Madame Helverson of Vienna. In 1892 the Funffinger Spitze was the scene of an accident in which Mr. E. Stuckler, of Stuttgart, and the famous guide, Joseph Innerkoller perished under somewhat mysterious circumstances.

Bracing! Refreshing! Invigorating!
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Condy's Fluid
TO YOUR BATH.
The effect is magical.
Beware of Substitutes.
Insist on Buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

INDIGESTION
can be relieved at once, and permanently cured in a few weeks by regularly taking
CONDY'S
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Read Reports by eminent English Physicians in book of bottle.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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The result to the consumer is that he finds the delicate natural Cocoa flavour perfectly developed, and gets out of a cup of Van Houten's Cocoa more nourishment and strength than out of any other.

TREZUKA
THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, troublings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.
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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER.
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.
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NOTICES.

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KOKO FOR THE HAIR
Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and silky, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates Dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

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MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

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The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is in fact a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London, January 18th, 1898. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the shop of well known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analytical test by me pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye. "EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, C.I.E., F.C.S., "Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

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Finest Quality Electro Plate Cut Glass Bottles, Rs. 58.

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Solid Silver ...ounted, Rs. 11. (7½ Inches High.)

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...High Grade Binoculars, will pack into ...Cigarcase. Achromatic Lenses, Rs. 16.

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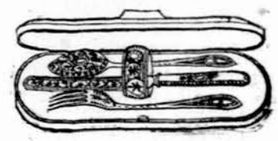
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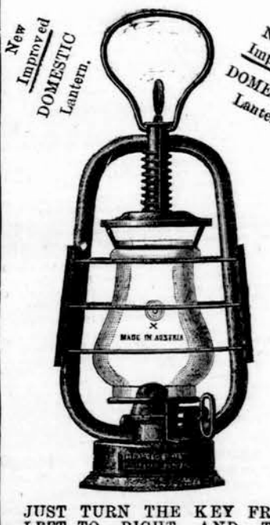

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